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THE DANDELION.
It Adapts Itself to All Soils and Climates of the Earth.
The dandelion belongs to the largest, oldest and most widely diffused order of plants. While other orders of plants have died out and become mere fossil remains in the rocks, this order has survived the geological changes of many different periods on account of its power of adapting itself to those changes. And these changes in their turn have only made it better suited for all the varied soils and climates of the earth at the present day.
We find members of this order in every part of the globe, in places as far apart from each other as they can be. It is the prevailing and dominant order of vegetable life, the most highly finished and the most successful family of plants. And the dandelion is one of the most perfect forms belonging to it.
It is the head and crown of the vegetable kingdom, as man is the head and crown of the animal creation, and it is curious how this highest type of plant is always found only where man, the highest type of animal life, is found and where he dwells and cultivates the soil. It is never found apart from him. It follows him wherever he goes—to America, Australia and New Zealand—and there in the new home it becomes a silent but eloquent reminder of the dear old land he may never see again.—Exchange.

THE TWO NEPHEWS.
A Fable That Points a Moral With a Large Grain of Truth.
There was once a rich and stingy old bachelor who had Two Nephews. And one, being a Hypocrite, said in his Heart: "All men are Mortal, and this One must Die some time, although unfortunately his Doctor understands his Case. So I will Pretend to Love my Uncle and Bear with him and Tend him with Great Care and Tender Assiduity." But the Other Nephew, who was blunt and Honest in his Feelings, said to All Whom It Did not Concern: "Why should I pretend to Care for My Uncle when I Don't and Play the Hypocrite? He cannot but Respect my Independence the More then than if I Favoured upon him."
One day the Uncle died when it Suddenly occurred to him that he was Spending too Much Breath. To the Nephew who was a Hypocrite he left his Fortune, and to the One who Did not Conceal his Real feeling he Left his Regards.
Moral.—Most people like to be Flattered, because Human Nature is Built that Way, and the People who Give Real Money to Folks who say Right out what they Think about them are only to be Found in Highly Moral Story Books.—Baltimore American.

Most Costly Carriage.
Originally costing something more than \$5,000, the lord mayor's coach, still used in the annual procession, has probably had more money expended upon it than any horse drawn vehicle in the world. It is something like 150 years old, and in that time more than \$100,000 has been spent in refurbishing it for the sole occasion when it is made use of each year. A more modern coach could be had for the sum of five years' repairs, but a new coach would never seem the same to the London public who line the Strand on the occasion of the November parade. It is probable that the lord mayor of a century hence will ride in the same equipage, though, like the Irishman's knife, it has been repaired so often that practically nothing of the original coach remains.

Toughness of the Ant.
Ants are really very long lived, considering their minuteness. Janet had two queens under observation for ten years, and one of Sir John Lubbock's ant pots lived into his fifteenth year. Ants are very tenacious of life after severe injury. Following loss of the entire abdomen, they sometimes live two weeks, and in one case a headless ant, carefully decapitated by aseptic surgery, lived for forty-one days. A carpenter ant after being submerged eight days in distilled water came to life upon being dried, so that ants are practically proof against drowning. They can live for long periods without food. In one case the fact lasted nearly nine months before the ant starved to death.—Scientific American.

Dice From Billiard Balls.
"What becomes of the wornout billiard balls?" said an idler in a billiard room.
"Well," the man at the desk replied, "when a ball is only a little off it is sent to the factory to be trued up. We get our balls trued up until they become too small for use. Then we sell them at so much per ounce."
"After their sale they are carved into various small trinkets, but in the main they are made into dice. Of the forty or fifty balls rolling and clicking busily here this evening it is safe to say that 90 per cent of them a few years hence will be working just as hard in the form of dice."

Curious Astronomical Calculation.
A European astronomer has recently made some remarkable calculations. He figures that if all the living representatives of the human race were strung out in space and separated from each other by intervals of a mile the line would only reach one-third of the distance to the planet Neptune. If separated by distances as great as that between London and Constantinople the line would only reach halfway to the nearest star.

His First Intimation.
"How did you find out you could draw?" inquired the admirer of the celebrated illustrator.
"By the marks I received in school for the excellence and fidelity of my work," replied the eminent one. "My work was a caricature of my beloved teacher on the blackboard, and the marks came from the teacher's cane."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Blossom.
Clara—Fred's mother called on me shortly after our engagement. She says he is the flower of the family. Maude—I guess that's right. His Uncle John says he is a blooming idiot.—Chicago News.

Liquor Figures.
The countries that drink most are not necessarily the most drunken, and statistics of consumption are a poor guide to the degree of a nation's intemperance. On paper, the greatest drinkers in the world are the French, yet France is a notoriously temperate country. Her statistics of police drunkenness are less than one-fourth the English record. Before the phylloxera ravished the vines, and led to spirit drinking, the French probably held the palm for sobriety among European peoples. Spain, Italy and Portugal, being wine-growing and wine-drinking countries, have large statistics of consumption, but are, as a matter of fact, exceedingly temperate. Northern Russia, Scandinavia and Scotland are the most drunken parts of Europe, though the consumption of alcohol per head is comparatively low. Climate and race have much to do in determining such matters. A warm country is a sober and usually a gambling country. A raw, dull and damp climate predisposes to indulgence. Thus the northern countries of England are more drunken than the southern. Scotland is more drunken than England, and the west coast of Scotland more drunken than the east. The vigorous, predominant races of Europe, if not of the world, seem to have always been given to strong drink; and I have read many disquisitions that sought to prove that energy, enterprise and drink go necessarily together in the sum total of national character. But I do not suppose that any one will be inclined to accept the English drink bill as a proof of national virility. For the past ten years this country has spent on drink from \$875,000,000 to \$950,000,000 a year. Its average annual expenditure on drink amounts, therefore, to a sum that is more than the entire annual revenue, that is equal to all the rents of all the houses and farms in the kingdom, and that is only a little less than the cost of the South African war. Nearly five-eighths of this goes in beer, and about a third in spirits, and one-thirteenth in wine. The expenditure per head, on the basis of the whole population, works out at a little over \$21 per annum; but it is reckoned that there are in the United Kingdom nearly 3,000,000 abstainers and about 14,000,000 children under the age of fifteen. Deducting these, the number of actual consumers is estimated at 24,000,000, whose annual expenditure per head thus comes to over \$35. It is also calculated that the English working class family spends almost one-sixth of its income on liquor.—Athenian Globe.

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STANISLAUS FOREST RESERVE.
Applications for Grazing Permits.
Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses, and sheep within the Stanislaus Forest Reserve during the season of 1906, must be submitted to S. L. N. Ellis, Forest Ranger in charge, Sonoma, California, on or before April first, 1906. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged, and blank forms to be used in making application, will be furnished upon request addressed to the above named officer.
THOMAS H. SHERRARD,
mr2-4t Acting Forester.

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"Tell me honestly, now, Clara, did Harold confess his love last night?"
"Confess! What do you think I am, a chief of police?"—Milwaukee Journal.

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The Angel.
Miss Budd, the famous pianist—That music was truly divine, monseigneur.
"Ah, mamselle, zat is indeed praise, for who but an angel would know divine music?"

HAIR AND BEARDS.
They Have Played Important Parts in the World's History.
In centuries past the human hair played an important part in all judicial proceedings. Those that were permitted to wear beard and hair had rights that could not be claimed by the shorn and shaved. When men made oath they touched their beard and hair, and women placed the finger tips of the right hand on their tresses.
Servants were obliged to have their hair cut, and if a freedman went into slavery he had to divest himself of his hirsute adornments. An adult adopted by foster parents was obliged to have his beard shaved, and the shaving of beard and hair was a punishment inflicted on criminals. The jurisprudence of our ancestors dealt with punishment "by skin and hair" for small offenses and "by neck and hand" for greater crimes.
There has always been more or less superstition about hair. Great strength was implied by it, and wizards and witches knew of concoctions of hair by which they poisoned enemies. Cat's hair was especially named in the category of poisonous hairs, and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century Paulus Zacchias, a famous physician, writes of the virulent poison of the hair of cats.
Among civilized people such superstitious beliefs have gone out of existence, and only Malays give their enemies tiger hairs in broth to kill them.

THE HUMAN RIBS.
Man Has Twelve Pairs, and Woman Has Just the Same.
A man who had been sick said he was so thin he could count his ribs.
When I heard this statement I asked, "How many did you count?" He was unable to answer. Several friends were standing by, and the query was put to them. None a man could tell the number of his ribs. One bright chap said in all seriousness that a woman has one more rib than a man, because man lost one in the fashioning of woman. And, do you know, this belief is common? Suddenly spring the question on any acquaintance you may happen to meet in the day's journeying. Unless he be a medical man he will in all probability be unable to answer.
It is an anatomical fact that man has twelve pairs of ribs and woman the same number. The four short ribs, two on each side, are the "false" ribs, and in all probability Eve was made of one of these. A man could manage to struggle through life without his free ribs, and I have no doubt that ere long some corset manufacturer will require woman to have hers removed in order to lengthen her waist and to reduce its girth. To break a few of the sternal ribs (ten altogether) is nothing; to break some of the sternal (fourteen in number) ones is far more serious.—New York Press.

MASCULINE DIMPLES.
They Are Not Always Appreciated by Their Owners.
"Dimples are just as common among men as among women," says a New York beauty doctor, "only they don't show off to such good advantage. Beard and mustache combine to hide their charm. Anyhow, men are not proud of dimples. They consider them a sign of effeminacy. Now that smooth faces are the fashion, the man with a dimple in cheek or chin is hard put to it to hide that beauty mark. In his ex-tremity he seeks relief from me."
"What can I do with these confounded dimples?" he asks.
"Take 'em out," I advise.
"Can you do it?" he asks.
"Sure," says I.
"All right," says he, "go ahead."
"Then I begin treatment. In the past year I have removed sets of dimples from men's faces that any woman of their acquaintance would have paid \$100 for. All men with money to spend patronize the beauty doctor more shamelessly than they used to, but of all the miracles they wish performed there is none they insist upon so stoutly as the removal of dimples."—Exchange.

"Watches" on Board Ship.
On board all ships a series of "watches" are established, so that work is shared equally among the sailors. To aid this object also the crews are divided into two divisions, starboard and port. A ship's day commences at noon, and there are seven watches. The watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having "dog watches," which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. into two.

Rheumatism and Tan.
The discovery of a remedy for rheumatism by means of tan was accidentally made by a tanner of Ulm, Wurtemberg. One day he fell into one of his own vats, and, as no one was near, he had to remain in the tanning liquid for over half an hour. When rescued he found, it is said, that his rheumatism had entirely left him. He then turned doctor and treated by means of a system called electro-tanno-therapy.

No Quitting.
Marryat—You don't believe in divorce, then? Mugley—No, sir; I've got too much sport'n' blood. Marryat—What has that to do with it? Mugley—I believe in a fight to the finish.—Philadelphia Press.

A Woman's War.
Edith—What luck did you have in the last race? Maude—None at all. I backed all the horses with a pretty name, but I didn't find the winner.—Illustrated Bits.

The Hay-Fever Problem.—An Insect Larva Used as a Tool.—Glass Dressing for Wounds.—The Modern Philosopher's Stone.—Status of Hypnotism.—Manganese in the Organism.—Copper Bacteria.
A single grain of pollen is found by Prof. F. W. Dunbar, of Hamburg, to contain enough toxin to cause intense irritation in a sensitive hay-fever patient, and in the flowering time of the grasses the air may deposit as many as four million grains on a square meter in twenty-four hours. This statement is made in answer to the objection that there cannot be pollen enough to account for hay-fever. Pollantine, the anti-toxin, is now prepared on a large scale from the serum of horses treated with pollen toxin, and a drop in the eye or nostril gives prompt relief. Of 505 patients about 60 per cent were kept free from attacks of hay-fever during the entire season, while only 12.5 per cent used the antitoxin without any success.
About fifteen years ago an extraordinary account was given of an East Indian ant (Oecophylla smaragdina), that fastened the leaves of its nest with threads spun by its own larvae. The much doubted report has been confirmed by late observations of E. Doffein in Ceylon and E. Goeldi in Brazil. Doffein slightly tore a nest, when five or six ants arranged themselves in a straight row and slowly pulled the edges of the leaves together, while others cleared away the pieces. Other workers then appeared, each carrying a larva in its mandibles. The larvae were used as staffs and shuttles, and soon fine threads bound the leaves together and were crossed in a firm web.
Window glass is the novel covering for wounds recommended by a British surgeon. The glass is smeared with carbolated oil and packed around the edges with absorbent cotton, and gives protection against blood-poisoning, hemorrhage and irritation. The glass can be removed for cleaning without trouble.
The transmutation of metals—so much ridiculed a few years ago—is now thought to be taking place in nature, but the modern alchemist is still as powerless as was the ancient one to bring it about by artificial means. If it ever becomes practicable, the valuable product will be the energy released as electricity or in other form. Mr. I. S. Soddy points out that the energy of some hundreds of tons of coal would have to be put into an ounce of silver to convert it into gold; but that a more probable change would be from a heavy element like lead, the operation yielding energy of great value, with the gold as an unimportant by-product. A similar extraction is going on at our great power stations—water power, streams and gas. The fuel or high potential water is converted into base products, and the process abstracts valuable energy that is converted into useful forms.
What is now known as hypnotism was heralded nearly a half-century ago as of great importance in medical diagnosis and as a moral aid in training children, and much greater powers have been assigned to it in recent years. A late French writer has shown that its usefulness has been greatly exaggerated. It affects only wills too weak to be aided, and it can have no value in systematic education. Grasset has concluded that it is so often harmful that it should be employed only by the practised physician. The same authority has found that suggestion may not be expected to cure a purely mental state, nor even a grave and profound nervous disease like hysteria; and that its chief value in therapeutics is in localizing nervous disorders, especially hysteria.
Tanning and chemical utensils are now made from magnesia in a German factory. The apparatus looks like that from baked porcelain clay, and it is not cracked or otherwise injured by sudden heating. The temperature may be safely carried up to 1750 degrees C.
The small quantities of manganese shown by chemical analysis in animal and vegetable substances have been looked upon as accidental and unnecessary. Recent investigations, however, have tended to prove that the metal is indispensable to the living cell, and Bertrand, a French experimenter, has found that pure sulphate of manganese has a marked fertilizing effect, an application of about 50 pounds to the acre giving an increase of 22.5 per cent in a crop of oats. The crop from the manganese fertilizer, however, is shown by analysis to contain no more of the metal than the crop from other soil, the plant seeming to require a certain definite proportion.
A peculiar mealy flavor of milk has been traced by two British bacteriologists to the action of a small amount of copper dissolved from containing vessels. The contaminated milk is liable to develop the flavor in sixteen to eighteen hours, and it appears that the presence of the traces of copper both retards the development of the usual lactic organisms and plays a more direct part in the development of the organisms to which the flavor is due.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY
Reported weekly for the Ledger.

The Hay-Fever Problem.—An Insect Larva Used as a Tool.—Glass Dressing for Wounds.—The Modern Philosopher's Stone.—Status of Hypnotism.—Manganese in the Organism.—Copper Bacteria.

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Occurrence in a regular cycle of five years is the strange peculiarity of a bacterial disease of tomatoes that has caused much loss in the English county of Kent. It first appeared in 1888, when it ruined the crop, as it did also in 1892, 1897 and 1901-2, but other years have been free from it. All efforts to exterminate the pest have been unsuccessful.

Imperfect vision is being found by British school boards to be a deplorable handicap upon the life work of thousands of pupils. In one Scottish district twelve per cent of all the school children had hypermetropic astigmatism, and by the age of 35 would all require glasses, becoming thereby unfitted for many occupations.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
Washington D. C., March 17, 1906.

Gentle and conservative people may think that the address of senator Tillman on the rate bill in the senate this week was characteristically fierce and somewhat overdrawn. But it has set a great many astute politicians thinking and talking and is likely to do much for the cause of effective legislation. It certainly ranged the senator on the side of the president and shows what he himself claims, that the rate bill is not and cannot be made a party measure, that it is a vital piece of legislation and that if this congress does not enact wise and conservative legislation the voters will see to it that another set of men are put in who will perhaps be less wise and certainly far more radical in the measures they will take to control the roads.

Senator Tillman spoke of his utterances as his own personal views. But it may be said that they are the views of a great many of both parties at the capitol, some of the men who would do anything in their power to thwart rate legislation, but who when it comes to the pinch may feel that it is wise to agree that rate control is no party measure and that the time has come when the common people of the country are demanding a minimum of their rights and it may be well to grant them, least those same common people take measures to secure a maximum of their rights by sending another set of men to congress to legislate for them.

The announcement that Judge Taft has for the present at least, declined the proffered place for him on the supreme bench is not altogether a surprise. The secretary of war knows that not only is there an immense amount of work that needs doing both in Panama and the Philippines, but that he has been subjected to much harsh and he considers unjust criticism for the way he has handled things in those two corners of the world. Therefore while a seat on the supreme bench is a thing few men would lightly decline, he has decided to stay at the head of the war department for some months at any rate. There is really no serious need for him to make a decision before next October when the supreme court reconvenes after the summer recess. Meantime the mere fact that he has not definitely declined the place will be enough to save the president a great deal of embarrassment from place seeking politicians scores of whom have candidates in reserve for the vacant judge-ship should there seem to be the least chance of their landing it.

There is war and the rumors of war in the statehood question. A conference of the house which might as well have been a caucus, has been called, and by a large vote it was decided to stand pat on the refusal to concur in anything the senate had done to the house statehood bill. The speaker led the fight. But for him, it is said that many of his followers would have been willing to agree to the senate proposals and to have admitted Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and either have left Arizona and New Mexico out of the question in those territories to a referendum vote. But the speaker said, for publication at any rate, that he would rather have the senate kill the statehood bill altogether than to recede from the position the house had taken. How long this valorous opposition will be maintained is a question. The speaker knows how to fight. And he knows also how to yield when it is obvious that resistance is no longer a virtue. So it is whispered that when it comes to a show down, the house will be willing to send the statehood bill to conference knowing in its heart that it will have to agree admitting Oklahoma and New Mexico and nothing else. There is considerable opposition in Oklahoma to being tied up with Indian Territory but nothing like the opposition that exists in Arizona.

One of the special commissioners sent by the department of commerce and labor to investigate trade conditions abroad has returned to Wash-

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ington after several months of absence. He is Raymond F. Crist to whom was assigned the investigation of Japan and North China. It cannot be said that any of the views Mr. Crist has expressed since his return have been startlingly new. They are in many respects the same that have been voiced by lone and helpless consuls for years and years and which had about as much effect on American manufacturers as throwing water on a drowned rat. Mr. Crist says that the reason American trade abroad is not in the same condition as the export trade of countries like Germany and Great Britain is because our manufacturers will not go after it. There is, he says in the northern part of the Orient as fine a field for American trade as could be desired, but our manufacturers are either ignoring it or pecking at it in a half hearted, unintelligent way. The lack of business, says Mr. Crist, is more the fault of our exporters than of our consuls. The American manufacturer needs waking up to grasp the foreign trade opportunity before it is entirely absorbed by France, Germany, and England.

The Panama And The Suez Canals.
One can scarcely comprehend the volume of business passing through the Suez Canal which according to an article by William R. Stewart in the Technical World for March has increased since the canal was opened from \$280,000,000 a year to \$900,000,000 in 1904, as represented by the Indian trade alone, which constitutes rather less than one half of the total traffic of the canal. Some of those who are caviling at the cost with which the administration is proceeding in the construction of the Panama Canal should be reminded that at times during the construction of the Suez Canal no less than 80,000 laborers were employed, and sanitary and medical services, school houses, banks, asylums and other features of a permanent community had to be provided by the constructing company. In other words the United States is proceeding upon the same intelligent lines demonstrated to be successful in the construction of the Suez Canal and there is no reason to believe that this enterprise will not have as important a bearing upon the world's commerce and be as great a success in every respect.

Death of Silas Votaw.
An old resident of Cosumnes township died last Saturday, at his home in Bridgeport school district near the Amador county line. Mr. Votaw was a native of Mississippi and had reached the age of 82 years. His wife died a few years ago and he had been gradually failing for a long time. They had a large family and several sons and daughters are still living. James, Charles and Austin Votaw are well-known in that part of this county and in Amador county where their business has most frequently called them. Milton Votaw and Laura Votaw have resided on the old home place with their parents during their old age. Mr. and Mrs. Votaw were people of unusually fine character and were justly held in high esteem by all the early residents of that part of the county. The funeral took place at Oleta on Monday.—El Dorado Republican.

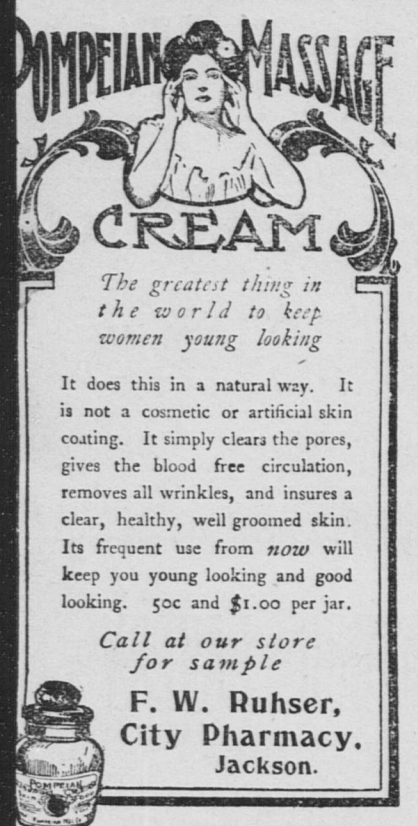
The Volcano mine is another good property about three miles from town on the Amador side. Sinking is going on, and machinery is on the way for more extensive work. An immense body of ore has been struck in the tunnel and the 10 stamps of the mill can be heard here. The mine gives employment to about 25 men and is under the management of C. J. Numan.—Prospect.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.
Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

Norris & Rowe Circus.
With the present circus season, the Greater Norris & Rowe Show will celebrate its eighteenth birthday. It is but natural to suppose that in all this time a vast quantity of equipment should be collected so it was with considerable relief that Norris & Rowe accepted the offer of a small circus touring the middle west, to purchase all their old wardrobe, costumes, small cages, dens and chariots. When the clearance was effected, H. S. Rowe hurried to New York and there had made to his order all new big dens, tableau wagons, chariots, cages, floats etc., superb new wardrobe, attractive trappings, for the horses, and many novel up to date circus fixtures, so when the show appears here the young western circusmen are confident that the public will agree with them that the title, "The New and Greater Norris & Rowe Circus, Museum, Menagerie and Hippodrome," is the most appropriate name that could have been given the new show. Not an act of any kind has been retained from last season. Many of the European bare-back riders are making their first trip to this country and quite a number of the athletes, mid-air performers and acrobats have never been in this section, and this is just exactly what Norris & Rowe wanted. It was promised last season that when the show came this way again, every act, feature, novelty and all the equipment would be new and interesting and Norris & Rowe are satisfied in the knowledge that they have, as always, lived up to their every promise. The New and Greater Norris & Rowe Circus will give two exhibitions here Monday April 9th.

A Friend That Was a Friend.
Don't frown—look pleasant. If you are suffering from indigestion or sour stomach, take Kodol dyspepsia cure. Hon. Jake Moore, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I suffered more than 20 years in one day and I now enjoy better health than for many years. Kodol digests what you eat, relieves sour stomach, gas on stomach, belching, etc. Sold by F. W. Ruhser."

The children's friend—
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge
Drives out blood impurities. Makes strong nerves and muscles.
Gives tone, vitality and snap.
Get it from your druggist



POMPEIAN MASSAGE CREAM

The greatest thing in the world to keep women young looking

It does this in a natural way. It is not a cosmetic or artificial skin coating. It simply clears the pores, gives the blood free circulation, removes all wrinkles, and insures a clear, healthy, well groomed skin. Its frequent use from now will keep you young looking and good looking. 50c and \$1.00 per jar.

Call at our store for sample

F. W. Ruhser, City Pharmacy, Jackson.



Pompeian Massage Cream

Removes Wrinkles Forever

Wrinkles are caused by loose skin. Pompeian Massage Cream is a true skin food, and used with gentle massage the face, neck, and throat, builds out sunken cheeks, and insures smooth, ruddy, firm skin. It also develops the bust, whether small by nature or reduced by illness or nursing.

50c and \$1.00 per jar

Call at our store for sample and book on facial massage

F. W. Ruhser, City Pharmacy, Jackson.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office.

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall.
Mar. 1 (100)	30 60	0.00	Mar. 17 (100)	33 53	.14
2	36 66	0.00	18	32 56	0.00
3	40 70	0.00	19	32 60	0.00
4	40 70	0.00	20	36 56	.21
5	38 65	0.00	21	38 65	.10
6	38 75	0.00	22	40 67	.21
7	39 70	0.00	23	40 67	.21
8	42 70	0.00	24	40 67	.21
9	44 70	0.00	25	40 67	.21
10	44 70	0.00	26	40 67	.21
11	43 70	0.00	27	40 67	.21
12	45 49	0.00	28	40 67	.21
13	39 51	0.00	29	40 67	.21
14	39 51	0.00	30	40 67	.21
15	40 61	0.00	31	40 67	.21
16	40 61	0.00			

Total rainfall for season to date... 37.16 inches
Corresponding period last season 37.38 "

LOCAL NEWS

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 44; residence, Black 523; Jackson.

J. A. Laughton was bitten in the leg a few days ago by a dog belonging to Thomas H. Bolltho. This is the third time the same dog has bitten him.

Wednesday morning J. H. Storey, telegraph operator, left for the home of his parents in Oakland, under the doctor's advice that he was threatened with an attack of illness. Mrs. Storey left the following morning to attend to him in his sickness. Charles Parker, formerly employed in the office, arrived from Fresno Wednesday, to assume charge of the business in his absence.

Hazel and Ethel Green went to Sacramento Wednesday, to meet their brother, William, who has been for some time in Humboldt county, and who is expected to return home with them.

W. E. Stewart in coming to town Saturday morning from Butte City, picked up near the old tailings at Scottsville a chunk of gold worth \$5. It is placer gold, and supposed to have come from the tailings of the Red Hill claim, which has not been worked for over 30 years. It was picked up in the roadway.

L. M. Bates had the misfortune to fracture his left hip Thursday evening and as he is old and infirm, the fracture will not heal rapidly.—Echo.

The many friends of J. C. Norris of Buena Vista are sorry to learn that he suffered a severe stroke of paralysis Friday of last week.—Ione Echo.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Picardo's.

One of the heirs of Richard Vander was supposed to be in Philadelphia. The executor J. H. Langhorst, sent letters to him there and also to other points, but these have all been returned uncalled for. Two heirs, hitherto unknown, have appeared in this state.

Will Podesta returned to San Francisco Sunday morning, accompanied by his brother James Podesta, who expects to go to work in that city.

Mrs. Ruber returned to Jackson Friday evening, after a short stay in Sacramento.

Get the weak spots in your old harness patched at Pete Picardo's.

Mrs. P. Musto, sister of Mrs. Podesta came up from Stockton, to attend the funeral of Francesco Podesta on Sunday.

Mrs. Madison a trained nurse came up Sunday evening, to attend Dr. Wilson, who has typhoid fever.

Alphonse Ginochio returned home Monday evening, after a business trip to San Francisco.

Mrs. Harry Cobb of Sacramento, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy of Sutter Creek, is now visiting Mrs. P. Guernard for a few days before returning to Sacramento.

Mr. and Mrs. Jansens of Lincoln and their little child, arrived Monday evening, to attend the funeral of Wallace Kay, Mrs. Jansen's father.

The Native Sons of Excelsior Parlor expect to initiate 12 members at their next meeting.

Geo. W. LeMoin and daughter came up from Lodi Monday evening, to attend the funeral of Wallace Kay.

Mrs. Zirge and her son, formerly of Clinton are visiting at John Freigul's, since last Monday. Their home is in San Francisco.

James Turner and wife went to San Francisco, the early part of last week, and returned Monday evening.

J. McCutcheon made a flying trip to Woodland and back, leaving Saturday and returning Monday evening.

Julius Podesta, who came from San Francisco, to attend his grandfather's funeral, returned to the city Wednesday.

S. Bordelli was struck in the side with a timber one day last week, while working at the Zeila mine. He is able to be around, but disabled for work for a while.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer is the best.

Additional Locals.

School superintendent Geo. A. Gordon went to Ione Wednesday, to meet state superintendent T. J. Kirk, who is visiting the schools in the valley. Mrs. J. W. Gohie returned home Wednesday from San Francisco, accompanied by her daughter, Alice Stewart, who has just recovered from an attack of diphtheria contracted in the city. Nora Stewart, another daughter, came with them as far as Martells, and from there went to Sutter Creek, to resume her duties in Show's Cash Store.

A small building on the Barrett place near Pine Grove, was destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon. It caught from the stovepipe. The building was occupied by a single man working about the place. It was insured for \$200, which will cover the loss. It belonged to A. Jones.

At the meeting of Rebecca lodge held Wednesday night, Mrs. Cynthia Arise and Miss Emma Boorman were elected delegates to attend the grand lodge, which convenes in San Francisco on the 8th of May.

J. N. Waters, adjuster for the Michigan Insurance Company, came up Monday to adjust the loss of the fire at the Ledoux ranch, Oneida valley, two weeks ago. After visiting the scene, he found that Mr. Morse had sustained a total loss on the furniture, and allowed \$500. The insurance on the building was carried by another company.

Rev. C. E. Winning, pastor, announced that there will be regular services at the Methodist church next Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject "The place of Christ in modern thought." Mr. Winning is quite gratified to notice the large percentage of men attending the evening service, and he will increasingly strive to make that service attractive and helpful to them. Sunday school at 2 p. m., and class meeting at 10:30, led by Mr. C. W. Roberts.

Mrs. C. E. Winning's Sunday school class, gave her a delightful surprise party last Wednesday evening, the occasion being her birthday. Between fifteen and twenty young ladies were present, and a most enjoyable evening was passed.

H. C. Lester, of Redlick's store, left this morning for Bakersfield, where he has secured a good position in the Redlick store at that place.

George Ayers was arrested in Amador on a charge of battery upon deputy sheriff D. S. Gray of Amador City. He was lodged in the Sutter Creek calaboose, but succeeded in breaking jail and making his escape during the night. The officers are hunting for him today.

Sheriff Norman returned last Monday from a flying trip to San Francisco, bringing back two prisoners, known as Bob Galleglieni and Felice Dossi, who were captured in the city on information sent from the sheriff's office. They are charged with jumping board bills at the Fremont mine boarding house, amounting to about \$50 each. It is said they left their unattended accounts.

The dog and pony show of Reiss and Burch gave one performance in Jackson Monday evening. They could not get here in time for an afternoon performance. They selected the grounds near the old toll house upon which to pitch their tents. It was a perfect quagmire, on account of the heavy rains, and made it very disagreeable for spectators and performers. There was a crowded house, about a thousand persons witnessing the show. The performing animals were very good. The owners hardly made expenses by one performance.

The "Woman's Exchange" by the Ladies' Aid Society netted nine dollars last Saturday afternoon. Tomorrow afternoon they will be in the window of Mr. Kelly's store.

Dr. Wilson's mother and sister, Mrs. Vailor, came up last evening from the city, to be with the doctor, who is critically ill.

Divine services in St. Augustine's church next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. Holy communion will be celebrated.

Mrs. Voorhies of the National is quite ill. They expect a trained nurse from San Francisco this evening.

Some new cases of sickness have developed the past week, among them being Mrs. J. Rose on the Hamilton tract, and Miss Mary Hall on Stump street.

The Jackson Social and Athletic Club, intend to give a dramatic performance on the 21st of April.

On March 28th mining the marriage of Antone Lucchinetti, native of Italy, aged 25, to Lena Artemi, native of California, aged 17, both of Amador City.

Also William J. Ninnis, California, aged 21, to Allie C. Reeves, California, aged 21, both of Plymouth.

Assessor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will be at the undermentioned places on the dates given, for the purpose of assessment of property for the current years:

Plymouth—March 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 19.

Oleto—March 20, 21, 22, 23.

Volcano—March 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

Pine Grove—March 29 and 30.

Assessor of Amador County.

DIVORCE SUIT OF DENNIS VS DENNIS.

Pleadings Are Full of Sensational Charges and Counter Charges.

Wilford Dennis, the plaintiff in the divorce suit of Dennis vs. Dennis, was in Jackson the latter part of last week, in response to an order to show cause why he should not contribute for expenses of defendant in divorce proceedings and toward support pending the divorce suit. The pleadings are of the most sensational character, in their charges and counter charges. The husband claims to be a resident of San Francisco, and sues for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. The defendant contests the matter, and filed a voluminous answer and cross complaint. At her instance the suit was transferred from San Francisco to Amador county.

Defendant's answer denies that plaintiff has been a resident of San Francisco for more than one year; admits that prior to November, 1897, the house, and lot in Sutter Creek was the separate property of plaintiff; that on that date he filed a homestead thereon. It further states that he has a regular income of \$250 per month. That she has no income whatever, but that by her father's will she will be entitled to \$200 upon her mother's demise; admits that she has a diamond ring presented by plaintiff of the value of \$300. The charges of cruelty are absolutely denied; and also the allegation that he operated a mine five miles above Sutter Creek on his own account for five years; that he provided a home there which she refused to live in. She did not say that she wished the mine was in h— or that it would cave in; never forced him to abandon it to his financial loss. The question never arose whether she would or would not go to live there. As soon as she was physically able she did go there to live, and cooked not only for herself and family, but also for from five to 25 men. Plaintiff voluntarily gave up mining operations after one year's work owing to lack of funds and the expense of operating. It was thereafter operated by the Myell Company and the Crocker Company. Plaintiff was agent for Wells Fargo and Western Union Telegraph Co. at Jackson, at \$100 per month, and defendant admits that the home furnished there was comfortable—lived there four years prior to June, 1905. She denies that she is of a jealous nature, or of an uncontrollable temper, or accused him of adultery in the presence of the children.

The cross complaint alleges that plaintiff said he was in love with another, and did not love his wife, and also charges him with adultery in Ione and Jackson, that he threatened to kill her; that keenly feeling the wrongs she had suffered she did, in her desperation attempt to commit suicide by taking carbolic acid on April 27, 1905, and plaintiff at another time told her it was a pity he did not let her take the poison at that time. It is further stated, that Oda Bernice Dennis, the eight year daughter of the parties is suffering from ankylosis of the right shoulder joint, and that a surgical operation is imperatively necessary; that she has no funds to meet the expense of such an operation. She asks for \$500 as a retainer fee for her attorney; \$300 for other expenses of this action; \$150 per month alimony; and \$250 for the surgical operation mentioned.

Plaintiff has filed his answer to the damaging allegations of this cross-complaint, denying that a surgical operation is necessary at this time, that it would be dangerous to the life of the child to undergo such an operation; denies that the children are attached to the defendant, or that they desire that she should have their custody; denies the charges of intimacy with other woman, or that he had treated her cruelly by act or word. In the heat of quarrel he may have used harsh language, but this was the result of defendant's conduct. The adultery charges are denied; also that the community property is worth \$30,000, or anything over \$2000. He avers that he has no income of \$250; that he is not regularly employed in the manufacture of eucalyptus ointment, and in receipt of \$150 per month from that source; that he never said if his wife did not consent to a divorce he would drive her out doors; but was willing to give her the homestead, and endeavor to pay the indebtedness thereon. He admits that he had not furnished money for her support for the year, but that he had arranged with a merchant in Sutter Creek to furnish necessary articles for support of the family, and denies that \$150 per month would be reasonable alimony, or anything over \$40 per month.

The testimony of plaintiff was partially given last Saturday, and the further hearing continued until next Saturday.

Case of Diphtheria.

A case of diphtheria has appeared at Kennedy flat, outside the city limits, the patient being Mildred Ousby, a child about 12 years of age. She returned from San Francisco Saturday evening, after a short visit there for her health. Monday morning it was found necessary to call in a doctor, and the doctor pronounced the case diphtheria. Two children of the same family were at school that morning, but when the character of the disease was known, they returned home, and the two rooms in which they were pupils were dismissed. The school house was thoroughly fumigated Tuesday.

Don't Get The Habit.

Indigestion is much of a habit. Don't get the habit. Take a little Kodol dyspepsia cure after eating and you will gain belching, puffing, patting and frowning. Kodol digests what you eat and makes the stomach sweet. Kodol is a thorough digestant and will afford relief from any disposition to imperfect digestion or mal-assimilation of food. Sold by F. W. Rusher.



for men who toil

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S OVERALLS

Death of Wallace Kay.

Wallace Kay, after a long struggle with a complication of ailments, succumbed to the last call on Sunday afternoon at his residence on Pitt street. He had been suffering for over a year, although able to get around at times, and seemed to improve for a while, only however to fall back to a still more serious condition. His relatives and many friends knew that the end could not be averted long, so his death was not unexpected.

Deceased was among the oldest settlers of Jackson. He was born of English parents in Massachusetts, December 18, 1828, his parents having emigrated from the old country to that state only three years previously. He was the fourth child of a family of eight, and his father died when he reached the age of eight years, at which tender age he was in a great measure thrown upon his own resources. He came to California in 1855, and for four years thereafter engaged in mining operations in Amador county. In 1859 he started in the photographic business in Jackson. In the copies of the Ledger of the early sixties his advertisement of photographic work by the ambrotype method appears. For nearly 45 years, he continued in the business in Jackson, most of the time without any competitor. Declining years forced him to dispose of his business to Geo. McMillan about two years ago.

On the 10th of June, 1860, he was married in Sutter Creek to Miss Electa Jane Harding, who had come to California a short time previously from Ohio. Of this union seven children were born, five of whom survive, namely Emma, wife of W. Jansens of Lincoln, Placer county, Eva D. wife of H. T. Tripp, foreman of a mine at Sundum, Alaska, Mrs. Inga Bright and Mrs. Birdie Hedgepath of Jackson, and Henry E. Kay, deputy sheriff of Amador county. His wife survives him.

He was an active and honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and filled the high position of Master Mason of Jackson lodge for nine years. Mr. Kay was a lifelong republican, and cast his vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, being among the first adherents in Amador county of their infant organization, which was destined to change the current of national politics. He was an upright citizen of high conscientiousness, would scorn to stoop to anything that savored of a departure from the strict line of integrity. Beside his residence on Pitt street he leaves a half interest in the building on Main street known as the Kay-Mace building, a valuable business property.

The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon. Services were held at the residence, the Rev. W. Tison officiating. At the grave the impressive rites of the Masonic fraternity were performed. The pall bearers were D. B. Spagnoli, W. F. Detert, Jas. E. Dye, of Jackson, John Lithgow, John Post, and Fred Warner of Sutter Creek. Judge R. C. Rust read the Masonic part of the service, W. H. Gonsulus acting as bible bearer. At deceased's special request Dr. Gall read at the grave. The Masons and members of Eastern star turned out in a body, also the band: the school was dismissed for the afternoon, deceased being a school trustee for several years. There were many attendants from a distance, among them being Wm. Hazelhurst of San Francisco, a nephew; also Mr. and Mrs. Williams, from Lodi, the last named being a sister of Mrs. Kay, William and Ernest Williams of Lodi, Herbert Bright son-in-law, from Ogden. The floral pieces were many and of elaborate designs. It is worthy of note that Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Kay had lived together in the home on Pitt street for 45 years.

Forester's Decoration Day.

Forester's decoration day was observed by Oro Fino Circle No. 161, of Jackson on Sunday last. About 20 members assembled and decorated with mementos befitting the occasion the graves of deceased members in the local cemetery. The graves decorated with memorial emblems were Mrs. Lizzie Mello, Mrs. Adeline Holtz, Mrs. Julia Goldsworthy, Mrs. Minnie Chinn, Mrs. Catherine Martin, Mrs. Rose Datsun. Wreaths of violets and ferns were forwarded to Amador City to be placed upon the last resting place of Miss Lillie Lemm, who was a member of the local lodge.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to publicly tender our heartfelt thanks to all friends, who rendered their kindly aid in any manner during the sickness and funeral ceremonies of a husband, father and brother.

Mrs. Marguerite Podesta, Domenico Podesta, Jackson, March 29, 1906.

Get The Right Kind.

If you are troubled with piles and can't find a cure, try Witch Hazel salve, but be sure you get that made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. It is the original. If you have used Witch Hazel salve without being relieved it is probable that you got hold of one of the many worthless counterfeits that are sold on the reputation of the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve. Sold by F. W. Rusher.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Our entire neighborhood was stricken with grief and horror by the accident on the Hayward gravel mine, at Indian Diggings, on the 16th, by which Charles and Ivan Crain lost their lives, and their oldest brother, Jackson was painfully injured. All three brothers were caught in the slide, carried down stream for 300 yards, and over a fall of twenty feet. Jackson Crain fell on his feet in the midst of the smothering mass of soft earth, and with a piece of board, which fortunately for him he found at his hand, he fought his way to the surface and to safety. Then bruised, and skinned from head to foot, with four fractured ribs, and oppressed with the sad certainty that there was no possible hope for his brothers' lives, he started for his home, a mile and a half distant, the nearest point at which he could expect to find help. On the way he met a neighbor, whom he sent to help to recover the bodies. They were found very near together, Charles' body lying on that of his brother. Neither body showed as many bruises or abrasions as the living brother, nor were any bones found to be broken. After the El Dorado county coroner had performed his sad duties, the bodies were brought to their mother's home in Shenandoah, where for a few hours they rested where their lives began. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon in Plymouth. Native sons from all over the county gathered to give their last honors to their dead. The Rev. S. H. Phillips preached the funeral sermon, speaking words of hope and consolation to the stricken hearts of the bereaved family, and in one grave they were given to the long sleep, until the dawning of eternal day.

Charles Alfred Crain was born in July, 1873, in Shenandoah, and was raised in the valley. Was married in 1899, to Mrs. Jennie Miller, of Plymouth, who with two little boys of five and four years survives him, their youngest child having died about eighteen months ago.

Ivan Lester Crain, known to all his friends as "Tom," was born in July, 1880. He married in November, 1900, Miss Myrtle Gonsulus of Sutter Creek. Three children were born to them, two are living, the youngest being about six months of age.

Mrs. P. B. Demarest of New York, who is spending the winter in California, returned to her brother's home in Spring Valley, after a two weeks visit to her niece, Mrs. Cora V. Smith, in Shenandoah. Mrs. Demarest is the only sister of Mr. Harding Vanderpool. Mrs. Demarest and Mrs. Vanderpool have spent several weeks' visiting Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and other cities of the coast.

After many weeks of almost continuous storms, the sun broke through the clouds this week, and the ranchers are now enjoying fine weather, and indulging in a mad scramble to make up for lost time. Amaryl.

LANCHA PLANA.

The social dance given here last evening by C. F. Kaiser, was quite a successful affair, it being well patronized by the young people of our neighboring towns.

Dan Gibson of Clements is here with the intention of securing some of the black sand abounding in this locality, and testing it by a newly discovered process, to secure what gold it may contain.

Geo. Dawey and family moved into the cottage owned by Joe Swass, thereby becoming residents of our town.

A. F. Adams and wife, after spending a few days with friends at Lodi, returned home Sunday.

Clarence Murphy and wife of Clements, are here visiting relatives and friends for a few days.

Mrs. Amelia Keintz and daughter of Stockton, are here visiting relatives.

Phil. Sheridan paid a business visit to Ione today.

Quite a number of new cottages are being erected on the Wyatt Nichols place near here, for the use of the employees of the Penn Copper mine across the river.

Will Carter of Lodi, attended the dance last evening, with his best girl, Dolly.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Plummer*

NEW

National Hotel

Jackson, Amador county, Cal.

F. A. VOORHEIS, Proprietor

Stage Office for all Points

Lighted by electricity throughout

Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers. au18

On the Trail with a Fish Brand Pommel Slicker

"I followed the trail from Texas to Montana with a FISH BRAND Slicker, used for an overcoat when cold, a wind coat when windy, a rain coat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your slicker than any other one article that I ever owned."

(The name and address of the writer of this unsolicited letter may be had on application.)

Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working or Sporting.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

The Sign of the Fish

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.

SOLELY CANADIAN CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

TOWERS FISH BRAND

Obituary of Francesco Podesta.

Last Thursday at 9:30 p. m., March 22d, Francesco Podesta, one of the older pioneers of Amador county, died suddenly after a short illness, at his home near Jackson, at the advanced age of 79 years and 9 months.

Francesco Podesta was born near Chiateri, Italy. After residing with his parents until he was of age, he was called upon by his country, to serve in her armies. After serving his allotted time, and receiving an honorable discharge, he concluded to seek his fortune in America. He landed in New York City in 1850. After a short stay with friends he went to Cincinnati, where he resided for three years. He was there married to Miss Marguerite Stula in March, 1853. About this time California was much talked about, and he determined to see if it was truly the golden west. He took passage by way of Panama, and landed in San Francisco in the spring of 1854. He repaired immediately to the mines and commenced work on a claim, near where the Gwin mine is now located. He was so well pleased with the country that he sent for his family, who arrived here in April, 1855. He soon sold his claim south of the river, and located a placer mine on the south fork of Jackson creek. After working out his claim he went to Volcano, and ran a derrick claim. In 1864 he returned to the south fork of Jackson creek, where he owned land and engaged in farming and gardening. In 1880, he sold out and purchased the present homestead near Jackson. Francesco Podesta was an industrious, generous, honorable and true Christian man. He leaves a wife, seven sons, two daughters, four grandchildren and one brother to mourn his loss.

The funeral took place Sunday last. Services were held in the Catholic church, Rev. J. J. Gleason officiating. There was a very large turn-out in vehicles and on foot in the procession following the remains to the grave. The Native Sons and Daughters participated, as a mark of respect to the deceased as an old and honored pioneer of the county. There were between thirty and forty carriages in the mournful cortege. The remains were laid away in their final resting place in the Catholic cemetery.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Card to Public.

We the undersigned wish to preserve and protect our names, also to impress upon the readers of this paper that we are not connected, or related in any way, to Mrs. Mary Head or her family.

The accused murderers, Mrs. Emma Ledoux, first husband Barrett, second husband W. Williams. The San Francisco papers of the 26th inst., state that her maiden name was Miss Emma Head. We will endeavor to correct this, and state that her maiden name was Miss Emma Cole, she is the eldest daughter of Mrs. Mary Head, formerly Mrs. Mary A. Cole, who resides near Jackson.

C. J. Head and wife. R. J. Head.

"Realty syndicate," Continental B & L Stock. Certificates and stock of above companies redeemed for cash. Full cash price. Geo. D. Shadburne Jr, 512 Call Building, San Francisco. sept 8

Unclaimed Letters

In Jackson post office March 23, 1906. Gligo Bravovich, Peter Bravovich, R. Hogue, G. Myers, Mrs. Dan Nunn, Robert N. Peter, Luigi Porta, Pol. Trojanovich, Domenico Verdino.

Wanted a young man of experience, and ability as a salesman, to clerk in a general merchandise store in this county. Must be highly recommended. Apply P. O. box 16, Amador City, Cal.

FREE-- Seed and Tree CATALOGUE.

WRITE--

Trumbull & Beebe, Seedmen and Nurserymen, 419-421 Sansome St., m16-1m San Francisco.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Plummer*

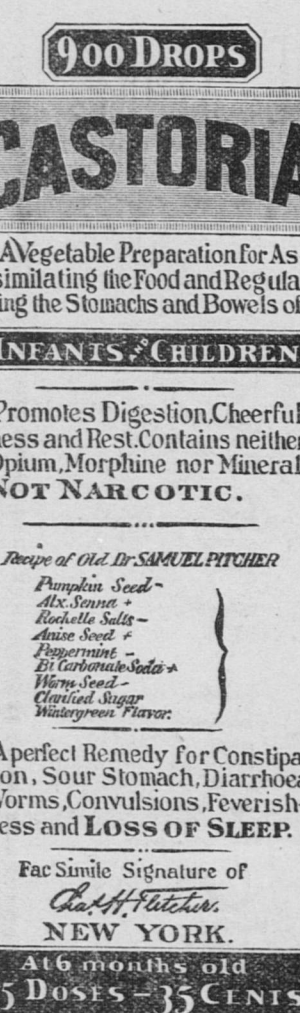
Big Stock Up-to-date Shoes

The Best Shoes

at Reasonable Prices.

The Walk Over Shoe, Utz & Dunn and E. P. Reed; also the Napa Tan for Men.

Sutter Creek



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of DR. SAMUEL PITCHER

- Purgeon Seed -
- Aloe Sassa -
- Nettle Salt -
- Olive Oil -
- Peppermint -
- St. Catharine's -
- Holy Seed -
- Clarified Sugar -
- Merganser Plaster.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

Far Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

Paid depositors for the year 1904-5, 4 per cent on TERM DEPOSITS, 3 per cent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

AN
EDUCATION
FOR \$50

Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve.....350,500
Assets.....1,943,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order
and we will send pass book.

—Money to Loan on Real Estate—

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Geo. W. Lorenz, Cashier. sep30

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonse Ginochio
Vice President.....S. C. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfonse Ginochio, S. C. Spagnoli, John Strohm,
Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey of Jackson

UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1900

The Stockton Business
College will allow the
SPECIAL RATE of \$50
FOR SIX MONTHS.

NO EXTRAS

SAFE DEPOSIT.—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 38 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY.—Patronize a home Institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent by the Bank of Amador County reaches all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY.—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account for a man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

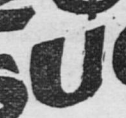


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Plymouth, Cal.

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HARNESS in an up-to-date work-
manlike manner.
He carries all kind of Harness and
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Buggies, Carriages & Carts
Carriage Trimming a specialty. ja22

THOROUGH COURSES
in charge of Specialists

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This offer is to compel introduction into every family of our quality groceries.

ONE ORDER TO ONE FAMILY

Many people ask how can we sell goods in combination so cheaply. The story is plain. Every day we put up a certain number of each combination. We have no trouble or worry, every item is put up without waste of time, we can ship hundreds of combinations in less time than we can wait on a few people. Besides we deal for cash only. Buy for Cash—Sell for Cash.

See what \$8.50 will buy

Every item guaranteed to please or returnable for instant cash refund and no objections made.

61 lbs. pure Granulated Cane Sugar, fine white and dry, S. C. S.	\$1.00
18 lbs. new fancy Head Table Rice,	1.00
very best,	1.00
10-lb. pail pure Lard, R. or Swift	1.50
5-lbs. fancy English Breakfast, Spider Leg, Uncolored, Green Japan, Mixed or Ceylon Tea (75c grades, any which you prefer)	2.50
5-lb. tin Mocha and Java Coffee, roast or ground, 40c grade, none better at any price	1.50
5-lb. tin Baking Powder, Eastern Pure	1.50
Total for all, unchanged	\$8.50

Every item as represented or your cash returned

SMITHS' CASH STORE, Inc.
 25 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO
 Send Catalogue mailed free on request

..\$13.00 PER MONTH

Write today for information

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BUSINESS COLLEGE

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

PATENTS

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Groves

has stood the test 25 years in bottles. Does this record
Enclosed with every

CASHNOW & CO.

RICHARD WEBB
 United States Commissioner

JACKSON, AL.

Will attend to Homestead and other filling taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.

Deeds and other legal documents drawn up Agent for Phoenix Assurance Company London, and Washington Providence Fire Insurance Companies.

A True Saying.

Lord Cockburn, though a successful defender of prisoners, failed on one occasion to get an acquittal for a murderer. "That's right," Mr. Croft-James tells us in his "Curiosities of Law and Lawyers," "after the sentence fixing his execution for the 20th day of the month had not been removed from the dock when his counsel passed him and was then seized by the gown. The prisoner said, 'I have not got justice, Mr. Cockburn,' to which the counsel gravely replied, 'Perhaps not, but you'll get it on the 20th.'"

To Cure Scars.

Scars are often very ugly things and disagreeable marks when they exist in a prominent place. Probably nothing can remove a big scar the tissue of which has become fibrous and unyielding, but the following recipe, to be applied on lint and allowed to remain on the part for a little time daily, will effect an improvement in small scars and blemishes: Borax, one and a half ounces; salicylic acid, twelve grains; glycerin, three drams; rosewater, six ounces. Mix.

Dissembling.

"That man in there is a hypocrite," said Jackson as he left the drug store. "You mean the druggist?"

"Yes. When I went in I interrupted him in the midst of compounding a prescription. I told him I wanted two cent stamp, and he smiled as sweetly as if he was glad to see me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Girl and Her Money.

"Do you believe in marrying a girl for her money?"

"Not as a general thing, but sometimes that's the only way you can get it away from her."—Cleveland Leader.

It is a true saying that no man is stronger than his stomach. Dr. Pierce's Food and Health is a tonic for the stomach—puts it in shape to make pure, rich blood—helps the liver and kidneys to expel the poisons from the blood and thus cures all the many troubles. If you take this natural blood purifier and tonic, you will assist nature in making rich, each day a pint of rich, red blood, that is invigorating to the brain and nerves. The weak, nervous, run-down, debilitated, and aged people, who suffer from it, is usually the effect of poisons in the blood; it is often indicated by pimples or boils appearing on the skin, the face becomes thin and the food is refused. Dr. Pierce's "Discovery" cures all blood tumors as well as being a tonic that makes the system vigorous and healthy. It is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes that does not contain alcohol nor harmful habit-forming drugs, and is therefore every ingredient of which has the professional endorsement of the leading medical men of this country. This fact is attested by endorsements are published in little book of extracts from standard medical works and will be sent to any address upon receipt of a stamped envelope, by letter or postal card, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. It tells just what Dr. Pierce's Food and Health made of.

The "Words of Praise" for the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, by leaders in all the several schools of medical practice, and recommending them for the cure of the diseases for which the "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold, will give you more weight with the sick and the well than any amount of the so-called "testimonials" so conspicuously flattered before the eyes of the public. These are the ingredients of which their medicines are composed be known. Bear in mind that the "Golden Medical Discovery" has the BADGE OF HONOR on every bottle wrapper, in a full list of its ingredients.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, invigorate the liver and regulate the bowels.

Dr. Pierce's Great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Advice will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 cents or by mail for 31 cents for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

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JACKSON, only two performances, at 2 and 8 p. m.

MONDAY, APR. 9

**100 CIRCUS CHAMPIONS
AND CELEBRITIES
100**

22 FAMOUS EQUESTRIANS
18 DARING AERIALISTS
23 MERRY CLOWNS

THE BEAUTIFUL
Le Fleur Troupe
10 Lovely Ladies of Faultless Form in Classic Poses on a Great Revolving Pedestal.

11 Arabian Tumblers
Celebrated
Stirk (10) Family
America's Greatest Cyclists and Roller Skaters
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100 SHETLAND PONY BALLET
Marvelous Picards
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7 Russian Cossacks
SUPERB GARLAND ENTREE

42 DOUBLE LENGTH R. R. CARS
500 PEOPLE
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Double Menagerie
Real Roman Hippodrome
Scores of Trained Wild Beasts
Pretty EDNA MARETTA
The Only Lady in the Entire World who throws
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a Swiftly Running Horse

Thundering Roman Chariot Races
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Only Lady Japanese Artists in America
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HIGHEST JUMPING HORSES
HERDS PERFORMING ELEPHANTS
CAMELS, LLAMAS AND BOS INDICUS
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TRAINED IMPORTED ARABIAN STALLIONS

Grand STREET PARADE 10:30 DAILY

C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Char. H. Fletcher

Lemons, oranges, and bananas con-
stantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at
Pete Picardo's.

For horse blankets and everything
in the saddle and harness line, see
Picardo's fine stock on Water street.

s Tasteless Chill Tonic
s. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million
of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
ottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

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NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST.... Prop'r

Board and Lodging

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

All Stages stop at this hotel.

JACKSON.....CAL.

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UNION HOUSE
Jackson,
Amador Co.
Meals to Order at all Hours
—REGULAR MEALS 25 CTS—
Board and Lodging by the Day,
Week or Month.
Frank Simich - - tel9 - - Prop.

Ayer's Pills

Want your moustache or beard
a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

The dose is one, just one pill
at bedtime. Sugar-coated,
mild, certain. They cure
constipation.

J. C. Ayer & Co.
Lowell, Mass.

PIONEER FLOUR IS PERFECTION

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. F. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.



Made From **SELECTED WHEAT**
Blended According to Our Own Formula
Producing Perfect Results and
Bread Divinely Fair and Featherly Light
Sweet to the Palate's Touch and
Snowy White

PIONEER FLOUR MILLS, SACRAMENTO

FINE ASSORTMENT OF _____ TEA AND COFFEE

WM. J. NETTLE

Central Market

Fancy Groceries, Fresh Fruits, Vegetables. Fresh Fish
Every Thursday and Friday

North Main Street _____ Jackson, Cal.

X. WENDLING, President
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USE LUMBERMAN'S CODE AND TELECODE
LONG AND LARGE TYPE SETS

04 Merchant's Exchange

SAN FRANCISCO.
Telephone
Private Exchange 279

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MINING LUMBER AND TIMBER.

Delivered to any destination desired.

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Oregon Pine,
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NORTH MAIN STREET JACKSON, CAL.

CITY MEAT MARKET

GEO. L. THOMAS & CO.

Dealer in Choice Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Hams,
Corned Beef, Lard, Bacon, Etc.

At lowest market prices. - - - Orders promptly delivered.

..TAKE THE..
OVERLAND LIMITED
Strictly first-class throughout, observation, dining and
sleeping cars,
—FROM—
CALIFORNIA
—TO—
Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Chicago,
Topeka, Kansas City, St. Louis and other points
further East,
Via the Southdrn Pacific and connections, thus
Connecting at Chicago with the 18-hour trains to
New York City.
Convenient, Quick, Comfortable.
ASK ANY AGENT.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC.
JOHN C. STONE, D. P. A., Sacramento.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE

DR. GIBBON

This old reliable and the most successful specialist in San Francisco continues to cure all Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness and Loss of Manhood, the consequence of self abuse and excess producing the following symptoms: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, confidence in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, coughs, consumption, etc.

DR. GIBBON,

FONTENROSE & FONTENROSE
General Insurance Agents

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Fire, Life and Accidental Policies written in the best of Local, Eastern and Foreign Companies.

Title Searching and Abstracting a specialty. General Conveyancing and Notarial work. Court Commissioner of the Superior Court of Amador county.

Office in Marshall Building,
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al to consult him and receive the benefit of
 is great skill and experience. The doctor
 cures when others fail. Try him. Cures un-
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 Dr. J. F. GIBBON, 629 Kearney street, San
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Main Street, Jackson
 Dealer in—
 AMERICAN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY
 AND SILVERWARE
 All goods warranted as represented
 Repairing of watches, Clocks and jewelry a
 specialty.
 Free Sample Rooms Commercial
 Travellers House
 Amador Hotel
 —S. J. PEARCE, Proprietor—

STATE HOUSE

The most excellently appointed hostelry in
Amador County.

-HOT AND COLD BATHS-

A bar in connection supplied with the
choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

(12) RATES REASONABLE.-

HOTEL
10TH & K STS.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
American and European Plan
Under new management
Enlarged and modernized. 160 new up-
to-date rooms with heat; hot and cold
water. Elevator and Fire Escapes.
One block from Capitol Park and places
of amusement. Board & Room \$1.25
to \$2.00 per day. Meals 25c.
Free Bus. WM. LAND, Prop.

Foundry Machine Shop
Sutter Creek, Cal.

BUILDERS OF WATER WHEELS OF
all kinds of sheet iron pipe. Every description
of mining and milling machinery made at the
shortest notice. We desire to call the attention
of blacksmiths and other workers in iron to the
fact that we keep constantly on hand a large
and complete stock of bar, refined and Norway
iron, gas pipe, gas fittings, etc., which we will
sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Editor's Clubbing Rates

Editor and Daily Call, one year.	\$ 9 00
Editor and Weekly Call one year	3 20
Editor and Daily Chronicle, one year	9 00
Editor and Weekly Chronicle, one year	3 60
Editor and Weekly Chicago Inter-Ocean	2 50
Editor and Cosmopolitan Magazine, one year	2 75
Editor and McCall's Magazine, 1 year, including free pattern.	2 50

The above Rates are Strictly in Advance.

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AMADOR BAKERY

When You
Want Fresh **BREAD**

A. DAL PORTO & CO. PROP'S.

We also keep a large stock of Staple
and Fancy

GROCERIES

Our Specialty—Fresh
except Suna

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UNION STATES MAIL
Daily Stage Line
Between Jackson, Pine Grove
and Volcano.
T. A. MARSINO - PROPRIETOR
Leaves Jackson daily at 5:30 p. m.
Arrives at Pine Grove about 7:30 p. m.,
and at Volcano about 8:30 p. m.
Makes connection with the stage leav-
ing Volcano for Henderson every Monday,
Wednesday and Friday.
Leaves Volcano daily at 4 a. m., ar-
riving at Pine Grove at 5 a. m., and
Jackson at 7 a. m.
Makes through connection to or from
San Francisco the same day.
— — — — —
Best service in Amador County.
Prompt delivery of packages a
specialty.
— — — — —
FARE—Jackson to Volcano \$1.50; Jack-
son to Pine Grove \$1.00. Round trip
to Volcano \$3.00.
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OFFICES—National Hotel, Jackson, and
Postoffices Pine Grove and Volcano.
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**MAIN STREET, JACKSON
NEAR NATIONAL HOTEL**

Particular attention paid to Interfering
Lumbling, Over-reaching, Cross-Firing, Quar-
ter Cracks, and all Imperfections of the Foot.

**Huggy and Carriage Work Prompt-
ly Done.**

AGENTS for Buggies, Carts and other
vehicles at lowest prices.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

TELEPHONE 401.

DAILY STAGE LINE
BETWEEN
JACKSON and EL DORADO
J. Steiner, Proprietor.

Leaves Jackson every morning at 7:30 a. m.: arrives at Plymouth 10:30 a. m. Leaves Plymouth at 1 p. m.: arrives at El Dorado 5 p. m.

Leaves El Dorado 7:15 a. m.: arrives at Plymouth 11 a. m. Leaves Plymouth at 2 p. m.: arrives in Jackson at 5 p. m.

OFFICES—Jackson, National Hotel; Sutter Creek, American Exchange; Amador City, Amador Hotel; Drytown, Exchange; Plymouth, Forest House.

Prompt delivery of packages.

This line connects with passenger trains to and from Placerville.

THROUGH FARE . . . \$2.50

Fifty pounds of baggage free.

If You Want
Good Health

DRINK NOTHING BUT

Ruhstaller's
"Gilt Edge"
Steam Beer

BEST BEER IN THE WORLD

Made from pure Hops and Malt

SACRAMENTO
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E. MARRE & BRO.
Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers
in Imported and Domestic
Wines * Lignors * Cigars
JACKSON.....CAL.

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F. Vial, Cuvée d'Or, Champagne, Im-
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ited, Windsor, Ontario, Canada; John de
per & Zoon, Cottenham, Gals; Gilka Kuen-
smann, Gals; J. J. Rothmann, Cottenham
Liquor Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Knicker-
bocker Beer; Doghead Brand of Guinness
and Black & White, Bottled by Read Bros.,
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THE OLDEST PAPER
Has largest circulation
Best advertising medium
It pays the Business Man to
Advertise in the Ledger.

THE AMADOR LEDGER

JOB PRINTING, CITY RATES

You can get your Billheads
Letter Heads, etc. printed at
the Ledger for less than you
can buy blank stock for else-
where.

Envelops, per 1000 - \$3.00
Posters, 14 sheet, 50 for - 1.50
Half sheets - 2.00

Magazine Section.

EIGHTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION OF WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN HONOR OF MISS ANTHONY.

Protest Against Laws Which Allow Mothers Small Protection Over Children - Plea for Exercises of Corrective Ballot.

It is a rare occurrence when noted men of the country gather together to do honor to a woman who has worked and striven for a cause to which many of them are antagonistic. Yet this was the case a week or two ago when statesmen, political leaders, jurists, and literary lights joined in paying homage to Miss Susan B. Anthony, the great woman suffragist, on the occasion of her eighty-sixth birthday.

This meeting was held in Washington, D. C., in February, Miss Anthony, of course, being present to listen to the addresses and words of felicity. She had just come from a convention of woman suffragists in Baltimore. Among the letters of congratulation read was one from President Roosevelt which said:

"Let me join in congratulating Miss Susan B. Anthony on the occasion of her eighty-sixth birthday and extend my best wishes to her upon her continued good health."

In reply to the numerous congratulations, Miss Anthony, owing to a severe cold, confined her remarks to these few words:

"I wish the men would do something besides extend congratulations. I have asked President Roosevelt to push the matter of a constitutional amendment allowing suffrage to women by a recommendation to Congress. I would rather have him say a word to Congress for the cause than to praise me endlessly."

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, a prominent woman leader, presided over the meeting, introducing the speakers, and incidentally poking much fun at the members of the sterner sex. She said that any man who accepts a post of especial learning immediately dons a gown. It was true of college professors, of graduates, and of men who sat upon the Supreme Bench. She stated that the gown is a symbol of wisdom.

Over One Hundred Woman Leaders.

In connection with this celebration of Miss Anthony's birthday, one hundred and fifty advocates of woman suffrage swooped down on the Members of Congress and hurled at the Statesmen all sorts of feminine oratory on the subject. In appealing to the solons of the Capitol, the argument was made by the women that God did not intend the female to be subservient to man, and that she should be given justice through the ballot.

The principal address was made by Miss Mary Thomas, of Baltimore, who protested against the laws discriminating against women.

"We have no right to the children we have cradled in our loving arms beyond the age of seven years," she said, "and now our boys of eighteen need not ask our permission to join the army and navy if their fathers are willing. The girls of Maryland, who cannot contract legal marriages under sixteen years of age, may then consent to their own degradation and their destroyer go free. Think of this terrible injustice to ignorance and innocence and grant us the power to protect the child who cannot protect himself."

"The saloon keeper, the cigarette vender, and the gambler may play their nefarious trades next door to our very homes and we are powerless to save the boys of the land from their influence. We ask of Congress the right to express our opinion at the ballot box, because it will be the surest and safest way to accomplish what we desire."

Miss Anthony's Remarkable Battle Against Ridicule and Calumny.

Susan Brownell Anthony was born 86 years ago in the Hicksite Quaker settlement at South Adams, Mass., and was as quiet and gentle and obedient a little Quaker maiden as any of her playmates in that tranquil spot. Her life was uneventful until she took up teaching and went out into the world. She was 26 years old when she made her first fight for the right of suffrage. It was for the right to vote at a temperance meeting which was dominated by young men. The Sons of Temperance were holding a convention at Albany, N. Y., and the Daughters of Temperance were invited to meet with them. Susan was one of the Daughters who accepted the invitation. Early in the proceedings the young women discovered that their position in the convention was purely an honorary one. The men did not propose that they should have any voice in the proceedings. It was against scripture and against her natural sphere that woman should raise her voice in the councils of men, were the arguments of the men in answering the protests of the women and in refusing their petition to be allowed to vote.

Suddenly a tall, slender Quaker girl arose from her seat and, followed by six others, marched out of the convention hall. The leader was Susan B. Anthony. It was her first rebellion against that order of things which gave men a monopoly of power. She immediately set about organizing the Women's New York State Temperance Society. That was the real beginning of what has been her life's work in which the central theme has ever been equal suffrage for the sexes.

Great Courage to Withstand Rebuffs

It required great courage to undertake this work at the time and in the manner she did. But she possessed that requisite and exercised it on many occasions. She never faltered, never lost heart, though she was constantly subjected to ridicule, calumny and opposition. Few women were brave enough to follow her in those days. In 1852 she addressed a large convention of men teachers. A clergyman who was present complimented her afterwards.

"You spoke ably and well," he said, "but I had rather see my mother and sister dead in their graves than to hear them speaking from a public platform."

Unceasingly she preached the doctrine of woman's suffrage and equal rights. Few, even among women them-

TRIUMPH FOR ROOT

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF ACT ALLOWS SMALLEST RATE ON AMERICAN GOODS.

Securing This Unlooked For Concession Makes Secretary of State a Diplomat of First Rank—German Market Prized.

War has been averted between the United States and Germany; not the strife of cannon and sword, but commercial war, which nevertheless very seriously threatened important American industries.

The recent action of the German reichstag in passing legislation deferring from March 1 next, until June 30, 1907, the assessment of the maximum

and other producing interests in the Middle West, which consider the German market their "velvet."

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

Points of Vantage Where Millions Are Made (and Lost) While You Wait.

In keeping with the recent remarkable rise in stock prices in this country is the rapid advance in rates at which New York Stock Exchange seats are selling. The membership of the Exchange is strictly limited to 1,100, and seats are therefore objects of ardent desire on the part of many hundreds of market operators, to whom a membership would be materially valuable. A month ago a seat sold for \$85,000, a record price. A few days ago membership rights were sold for \$90,000 and one seat was bought at the unprecedented price of \$95,000. It is believed that if there is another transaction of this character soon the price will reach \$100,000, or somewhat more than 50 per cent. greater than the rate at which seats were sold two years ago. In 1872 Stock Exchange seats sold for \$4,000, and this was regarded as high.

An idea of the reason why Wall Street operators are anxious to obtain the right to transact their business on the floor of the Exchange is gained from the fact that the stock transactions nowadays average close upon 1,000,000 shares a day. If every member of the Exchange were active, and if the business were evenly divided, such a daily business would give to each member a commission upon about 990 shares, amounting to a yearly income of \$32,700. This is, of course, entirely apart from individual operations and profits.

These Stock Exchange seats are regarded as assets. There has been in the past some trading in them for the sake of the profits gained by the rise in the rate, but the tendency was discouraged by a rigid enforcement of the rule that the purchaser must be acceptable to the governors of the Exchange. Men now sell their seats only for urgent reason, such as failure of health, or removal to other fields. In the latter case the New York seat is probably more profitably turned into cash, at the high rates now prevailing, than to be held for future use. When a member of the exchange dies, his executors sell his seat for the highest obtainable rate. The bidding is often spirited, and some of the most striking advances in the record prices have been scored in this way.

MILLIONAIRES FOR WAITERS.

Caddies Feasted as Guests of the Germantown Cricket Club, Near Philadelphia.

Millionaires and men of prominence in the business and social life of the city turned waiters and fed the little lads who have served as caddies on the golf links of the Germantown Cricket Club, at a banquet at the clubhouse at Wissahickon Heights the other night. The lads were delighted with the feast, but more pleased with the attention showered upon them by the dignified men of affairs, who left nothing undone to make them happy.

As the eighty-six youngsters, ranging in age from eight to sixteen years, sat about the banquet board, garbed in their regular costumes, Samuel T. Heebner, one of the old members of the club, wielded the carving knife, and huge slices of turkey were promptly hurled to the hungry youngsters by the millionaire waiters.

First, ex-Minister to Italy, William Potter would hurry away with a plate, then Sheriff Brown and Director of Public Safety Potter would rush from the carver's side, carrying platters heaped with turkey and tempting vegetables. Edward S. Buckley, Jr., president of the club, took a hand and was assisted by Vice-President H. H. Kingston, Harlan S. Page, Howard Perrin, Joseph S. Clark, Charles T. Cowperwaite, Henry A. Lewis, Robert C. Cooke, William R. Buckley, C. H. Potter, William Disston and W. Finley Brown, and all of them were busy looking after the wants of their caddies, all of them men of great affairs.

After the collation had been served, William C. Houston, chairman of the golf committee, called the gathering to order and made a brief address, in which he congratulated the boys upon their behavior during the year. As a means of still further pleasing the caddies, each was presented with a box of candy and prizes ranging from \$1 to \$2.50 in gold.

A Propellor in the Air.

An English device is reported of an air motor boat, which, while not remarkable as a speed craft, is yet very useful in navigating many bodies of water which on account of their extreme shallowness are practically closed to navigation. Other deeper rivers and lakes are likewise avoided by a screw or paddle wheel craft on account of their growths of rank vegetation.

A flat, shallow draft launch has been constructed which overcomes both difficulties, for its screw propeller or fan works, not in the water but in the air. Driven by a motor, the fan whirling in the air sends the boat along at a good rate of speed.

Curara one of the deadly poisons, and that with which South American Indians anoint their arrow heads, has been found very helpful in the treatment of hydrophobia.

IN THE WARM SOUTHLAND.

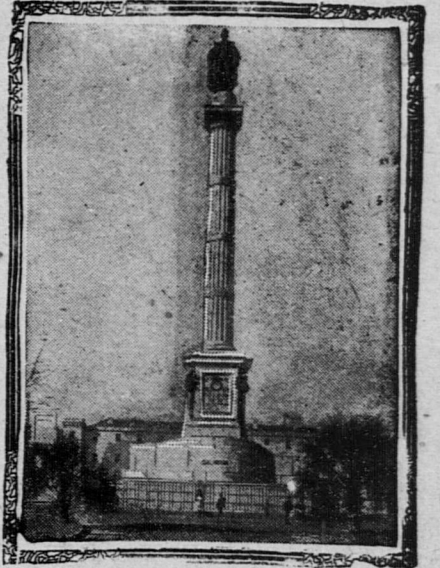
A FEBRUARY JOURNEY FROM THE LAND OF ICE TO THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

Breezy Account of a Midwinter Trip to Charleston, Jacksonville and St. Augustine—Hotels which Are Palaces.

We left Washington on February eighteenth and after spending two delightful days in New York boarded the "Seminole" for Jacksonville, on Washington's birthday. Now the one accomplishment of my life has been that I was always a good sailor; but on this trip I had to succumb, never raising my head from the pillow from the hour we started until we reached Charleston. I thought pretty faithfully of my son who was sick for 12 days while going to the Isthmus. It was a terrible passage for us, very cold, rainy and completely dismal. Nearly every one was sick, only two ladies and a few gentlemen, my husband among them being the exceptions. I had the dubious pleasure of taking all my meals in my berth. For two nights the steamer pitched and rolled to such an extent, that my husband couldn't stay in his upper berth, and when we came around Hatteras it seemed really perilous. The captain said it was the roughest night the boat had experienced for five years and it will be a long, long while before I shall want to round Hatteras again! Saturday morning however the misery was over, and at eight A. M. we stopped at Charleston, with a partially clear sky, and a few hours before us in which to do the City. We drove to the "Battery" and walked the length of the sea wall

Flowers in Winter.

Then we drove through the town, encountering everywhere gardens in bloom and trees in foliage as if it were the month of May. A lady we met gave me an exquisite red and white camelia, and I saw an immense bush

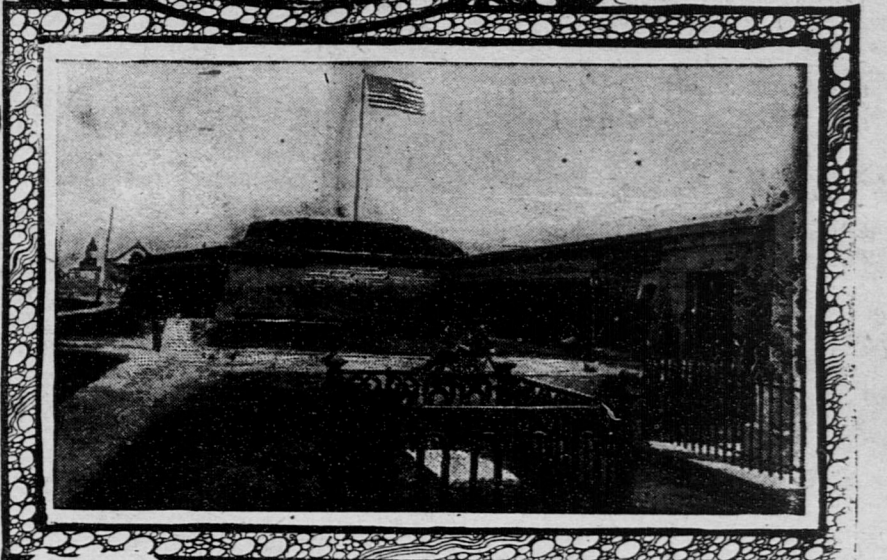


CALHOUN MONUMENT, CHARLESTON, S. C.

covered with red ones. We went into St. Michael's church, one of the oldest churches in the South, twice injured by fire, and the walls cracked during the great earthquake. The three walls are lined with memorial tablets; and pews are of the old style, high ones,



FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR.



OSCEOLA'S GRAVE, FORT MOULTIE.

there. The street is broad, the houses right on the street, their grounds on either side planted with vegetables, magnolia trees, roses in full bloom, and a wealth of vines everywhere. The houses here were built before the war, and are immense three story structures running way back, with two and three story verandas facing the South to catch the sea breeze. Quaint old carvings are on the doors which are also resplendent with great brass knockers.

The view is fine and expansive, including Charleston Harbor, Fort Sum-

our heads just appearing over the tops. We rambled through the market, a one story building extending from block to block till I think I counted six. Here we saw fruits and fresh vegetables in abundance, the darkey women balancing great flat baskets on their

(Continued on next page.)

GINSENG Large profits in small gardens. Write for prices of roots and seeds. Order roots and seeds now and arrange to start a garden in spring. Illustrated book, telling about its history, cultivation, profits, market, etc. 25 cts. in stamps. Address: Wisconsin Ginseng Gardens, 602 Adams St., Wausau, Wis.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

\$5 or More Per Month Buys Protected Interest in Tropical Plantation.



This Company is developing its plantation of 268,000 acres on the Gulf in Campeche, Mexico, and Guarantees 8 Per Cent. Interest payable semi-annually to all who buy its shares. Whenever possible extra dividends are paid. Last year 25% extra was paid this year (in January) 25% extra was paid Shareholders will therefore receive at least 10% this year.

As development work progresses, earnings will increase—dividends will increase—when developed the permanent crops of rubber, henequen, and tropical fruits and the sales of live stock will provide our shareholders a substantial income for life and a legacy for their families. Nearly 1,000 laborers, under experienced managers, employed, Mahogany, from our 500,000,000 forest being sent in shipment to United States ports. A wood-turning factory has been established. Stores, factories and tannery in operation.

Now is the Time to Invest.

A limited number of shares offered at par, \$300.00 payable \$5 per month per share. Each share of stock represents fourteen acres of land. Price of shares will soon be increased to \$350.00. The stockholders' money is fully secured as the entire property including over 200 buildings, railroad line, etc., paid for in full and deeded in trust for protection of stockholders to Philadelphia trust company. Investment returned in case of death, if desired. Over 3000 persons already receiving dividends. By making application now you secure shares at par and receive 4 pr ct on your money April 1st.

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INTERNATIONAL LUMBER & DEVELOPMENT CO.
796 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

heads, filled with the freshly cut fruit. To one who has always lived in the North, the colored part of the community, would be the most interesting feature of this southern city. On every corner were groups of men and boys, hands in their pockets, lazing in the sunshine, women carrying big baskets of laundry work on their woolly heads, and pickaninnies rolling and tumbling everywhere. I reached the steamer well satisfied with my sight of Charleston and at 2 P. M. we left the Harbor. The remainder of the day was bright and although cool, we stayed on deck until dark. We passed close to Fort Sumter, so quiet and deserted, that it was difficult to realize that the first note of war was sounded from that spot nearly half a century ago.

The St. John's in Florida.
The next day was bright, warm and beautiful, and at 7 A. M. we entered the St. John's River in Florida, with its low banks, entirely devoid of interest. Reaching Jacksonville in the morning we drove all over the city, saw the large new hotels, and some handsome dwellings and the built-up district over which the big fire had swept. We took the train for St. Augustine—one of the dreams of my life was to be realized—and rode for more than an hour through woods of the long leaf pine, and the scrub palmetto, then behold! the bay and the quaint old city. State Senator S.—who was in my husband's company during the war, met us with his carriage, and his hospitality was so imperative, that we could but accept. He owns a pretty place a little out of the city on San Marco Avenue, where we spent a pleasant evening with him and his wife, and the next morning he drove us all over the old town, past the superb hotels, the old Spanish houses—the oldest is 300 years—through the narrow streets, the narrowest five feet wide, to the barracks, and along the beautiful bay, while beyond Anastasia Island lay the ocean.

Palms and Tropical Fruit.
"The Plaza" overlooking the bay, teems with tropical growths, palms, bananas, oranges, tree ferns, agaves and many things I did not know. At the end stands the old slave market.



COURT OF HOTEL ALCAZAR

SLAVE MARKET, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Then we drove to the Ponce De Leon, where Senator and Mrs. S.—lunched with us. This hotel is a vast Moorish Palace covering acres of ground. One enters through a massive iron gate; a flight of steps leads to a veranda on either side, with a large open court in front, filled with tropical growth bordered with verbenas, mignonette, geraniums and roses in full bloom. In the centre of this paved court, a large fountain is fed by bronze frogs and turtles, while the basin flashes with splendid gold fish. A few steps lead to the main verandas, the floors of which, and all the corridors, are flawless marble. The rotunda, rising to the roof, is superbly carved in antique designs of oak, while marble fire places contain huge lighted logs resting on the massive brass andirons. Very large paintings, which are masterpieces, hang on the second floor of the rotunda. The immense dining hall in the centre of the building must be seen to gather any conception of its splendor. The frescoing on the walls and ceilings beggars description. Each side of the room is enclosed in glass, and the guests gaze out upon the open grounds, green as in summer time. The pillars in this room are wonders of architectural beauty.

Fairy Land Scenes.
The furnishings are magnificent, in id gold, pale rose tints and pale blue, the of the mantels is veritably a thing of beauty; it is of white carved wood, and rich pieces of Mexican onyx, with clock set in the onyx and with huge brass andirons. The cost must have been thousands. We came here in the evenings to listen to the fine music in the rotunda, and the court looked like airy land, lighted with many colored acandescent globes hidden among the plants. It was a charming scene. The Alcazar opposite the Ponce, on the other side of the beautiful square, filled with all green plants, is a charming hotel, built of concrete; the Ponce is concrete with trimmings and coverings in terra cotta. The Alcazar surrounds a very large court filled with flowers, in the centre of which is a large fountain always playing; windows open on it, and a walk extends all around the court. The first floor is used for stores, where tempting goods are displayed. Across the street from the Alcazar is the Cordova, with a small lighted court in the office, filled with plants and palms, and beyond, a small open court where I saw my first banana plant with ripening fruit. The parlors are furnished in oriental designs and dark rich colorings. Massive carved pieces, wonderful mantels, brass tables bronzes of rarest workmanship—and a thousand things I haven't the space to mention everywhere meet the eye. These three hotels with their wealth of beauty, are a rare sight. In my next letter I will take you to Anastasia Island and further south in this land of flowers.

HISTORY OF RAIN DROPS.

AS TRACED FROM THE STORM TO THEIR FINAL ENGULFMENT IN THE OCEAN.

Uncle Sam's Extensive Work in Investigating the Water Supply—Great Subterranean Rivers—Pollution of Domestic Water.

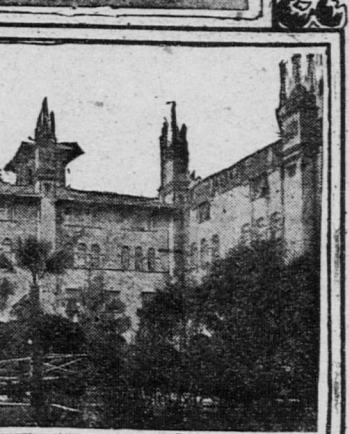
The history of the rain drops and the snow flakes from the time of their formation till it merges with the ocean, to be again evaporated and repeat the process, is oftentimes a long and devious one. Some of the rain of course falls back into the ocean; but much finds a temporary abiding place on the tops of high inland mountains, and enjoys a year or more of travel and usefulness before it finally reaches its old mother ocean.

The Government is devoting considerable energy to the accumulation and dissemination of facts concerning the behavior of water from the time it reaches the earth as rain or snow until it joins the ocean or great navigable rivers. Public appreciation of the value of this work has steadily increased, and urgent demands for its extension have come from all sections of the country. The work includes the collection of data relating to the flow of surface streams, researches on the location and movements of underground waters, great subterranean rivers which move with deliberation—and the investigation of the physical character of these waters, such as hardness, color, turbidity, etc. The sources and effects of the pollution of municipal water supplies have also received much study.

Measuring the Stream's Flow.

As a means of obtaining reliable records of stream discharge in the important river basins of the country, approximately 800 gauging or measuring stations are maintained by the Government. The records furnished by these stations are used by manufacturers and investors in planning the development of water power, by municipalities in studying problems of water supply, and by irrigators in determining the acreage which can be reclaimed from desert conditions and the crops which can safely be planted. They are also of great importance to engineers, who obtain from them data for the study of many problems, such as the relation between rainfall and run-off, the effects of forests upon stream flow, the occurrence and control of floods, etc.

Throughout the eastern part of the United States the surface waters have great value as a source of cheap power, and the demand for steam-gauging data is constantly growing as manufacturing enterprises are developed. In densely populated sections, problems of water supply and sewerage disposal have also become urgent and are often complicated by the fact that cities not only draw their supply of water from convenient streams, but in many cases empty their sewerage into them as well. In such thickly settled regions even small and insignificant streams must be utilized to their fullest capacity. In the Central States underground as well as surface waters are used for both industrial and municipal purposes.



COURT OF HOTEL ALCAZAR

SLAVE MARKET, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

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RELIC OF BULL RUN.

A Small Monument Erected on the Spot at the Time of the Battle.

This rude little monument stands on the bloodiest section of the Bull Run battlefields about one thousand yards northwest of the crossroads at Groveton. The site of the monument is by the bankside of the "old railroad cut." Before the civil war a railroad was projected to run from the Manassas Gap Railroad at Gainesville, Va., northeast to Leesburg, crossing Bull Run at Sudley Springs. The railroad was graded with a succession of "cuts" and "fills," from Gainesville to Sudley, a distance of about three miles. No ties or rails had been laid when at the outbreak of the war work stopped. In the second battle of Bull Run, Jackson took up his position along the line of railroad. Back of Groveton the line ran through a long low hill and this "cut" was in the center of the Confederate line. Here the effort to dislodge Jackson was most stubborn and thousands of Union soldiers fell in the unsuccessful attempt. After Appomattox, when the Union army was on the march back to Washington, many of the troops returned by way of the old Warrentown turnpike which runs through these bloody fields. The bones of the Union soldiers who fell there had not at that time been exhumed and taken to Arlington. The returning veterans paused long enough to erect and dedicate this monument. It stands in the woods in an isolated place and very few persons ever visit it.

Herschel a Great Musician.

It may not be generally known that Herschel, who in spite of all obstacles became the greatest of astronomers, was a most brilliant musician as well, and in his earlier life taught music and was the proprietor



HERSCHEL.

and manager of the famous Bath Orchestra.

During the last half of the seventeenth century while Herschel was winning undying fame, there flourished more great men than in any other equal number of years during the two centuries.

A partial list includes the names of Benjamin Franklin, Fox, Pitt and Burke, the great English barristers; Hume and Gibbon, the great historians; Watts, the inventor of the steam engine; Sheridan and Garrick, the play actors and writers; Gainsborough, West and Reynolds, the painters; Voltaire, the French author and critic; Paine, the French atheist; Blackstone, the greatest of legal authorities; Goldsmith, the poet; the Duke of Wellington; George the Third of England, and our own immortal Washington.

HOTELS FOR WOMEN NEEDED.

Crying Need in New York City, Declares President of Little Mother's Association.

"There are only three ways open to the New York working girl whose wage earning capacity is \$3 a week and who is dependent on herself for support—she may starve, go to destruction, or commit suicide."

Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the Little Mother's Association flung this bombshell into the convention of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs.

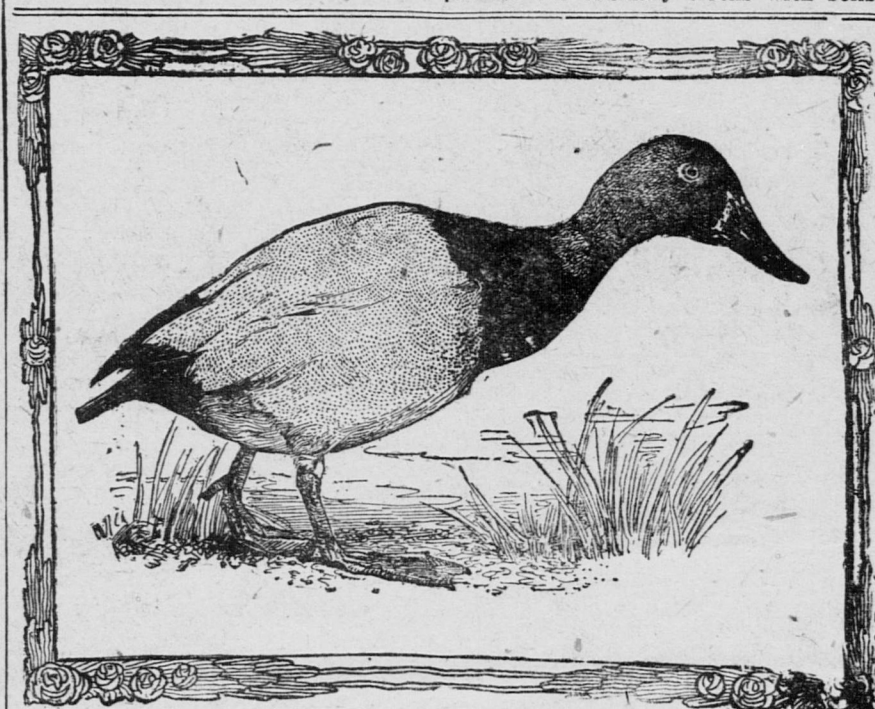
"The crying need of New York City," continued Mrs. Burns, "is Mills hotels for working women."

"There are 255,732 wage earning women in New York. These figures do not include the women in various professions. Of these wage earners 22,708 are saleswomen. Their earnings average \$5 a week. A woman can barely live on that and keep herself respectable. The women and girl boxmakers number 3,094. This is the poorest paid trade in the city. Three dollars a week is the average wage paid. No woman can support herself on such a sum unless she lives in her parent's home and pays no board."

"New York must give these girls and women respectable, comfortable living places within their means. It remains for the Federation of Women's Clubs to make some strong organized effort to start this thing. It will be no trouble to establish these cheap, comfortable hotels once we can convince people of the need."

The Dead Sea of America.

The Great Salt Lake, Utah, has a length of seventy-five miles; a width of thirty-five miles, and a circumference of 291 miles. It includes six islands, the largest having a length of sixteen miles and a width of five miles, with a peak rising to the height of 3,000 feet above the level of the lake. The water is of such density that persons can float in it easily; its density excelled only by that of the Dead Sea. The waters of the Great Salt Lake are gradually receding from the shore line.



THE FAMOUS CANVASBACK DUCK.

Deception in the preparation of our foods not only is the stock-in-trade of the manufacturer, but large hotel keepers are guilty also. Wise, indeed, is the man who can tell when he is eating canvasback duck. There is apparently but one way to distinguish the canvasback, and that is by the celery flavor imparted to its flesh. The celebrated ducks of the Chesapeake region and those of Wisconsin are noted for this flavor, the former living almost entirely on an aquatic weed known as wild celery, and the latter upon the extensive celery fields of the Wolverine State. And yet the owner of the hotel saves money when he has the common duck fed and fattened on celery; served on the table its flavor is the same as the wild bird.

A GIANT SUGAR BEET.

O'Shannassy Rasies a Marvel Through Accident.

"Thot sthory av Cindarella goin' th' tha ball in a punkin," said O'Shannassy, "aint wan circumstance t' phwat happen'd out me way in Colorado wid shugar bates. Now ye moind, shugar bates sometimes grows big an' th' bigger ye grows thim th' more money ye are shure t' get from th' factory. But, me farm down by th' Gunneson had all th' ither farms in th' Sthate hate t' dith s' far as size av shugar bates was consarned. Why, don't ye know thot th' wather av thot river is richer'n sthrong likid manyure, an' whin I uses ut for arygatin' me farm, somehow'r ither I do be after strap-pin' down me plants, they grows so quick."

But, 'twas lasht year thot somethin' remarkable happen'd on me farm 'way off in wan corner. Why, don't ye know somehow'r ither a shugar bate sade got mixed wid th' soil an' grow'd so quick wid th' rich arygatin' Gunneson wather thot I didn't get th' chance t' sthrap it down. Yis, sir, an' whin it got so big I says t' meself, says I, I'll let er go clane throo t' Chinay; I'm goin' t' see jist how big th' bloomin' bate kin grow. An' would ye belave it, whin th' toime came t' gather in th' crap, 'tho I hated t' do it, it took nearly me lasht cint buyin' foive hundred pounds av dinimite t' blow thot bloomin' thing out'er th' groun'. An' thim 'twas, a sight t' see. 'Twas split into big paces, an naybur Smith was so good as t' bring over his saw mill an' we rigged up his gaserline injin an' by next mornin' had cut up thot bate into thirty-foot slabs. Now, I only owned five times and naybur Smith had three, so we had t' go t' me ither naburg until we had thirty-three double team wagons filled up t' tops wid good shugar bate plunks. I can tell ye we was th' gran' sight whin we drew up t' th' factory at Rocky Ford."

"Well, whin th' factory people went ahead an' made th' shugar from thot bate they found it phwat ye call a 'Shugar Content' as high as forty-foive per cent. Ye know ordinary bates are good whin they give twenty per cent shugar and the Agricultural Department calls the coefficient of purity in thot shugar was somethin' gran'. Faith, didn't th' factory people complain afterwards thot their customers found fault wid th' shugar made from th' bate (they made two car loads from it, I belave) because 'twas so swate—'twas so swate thot half a tayspoon would swate a quart av coffee. 'Yis, sir, an' th' factory people didn't want th' poolp, after they had taken th' shugar out av it, rottin' in th' buildin' an' bein' as they didn't have th' room t' sthore it outside, they paid me foive dollars th' load t' haul it away, which same I did. Now, phwat did I do but take th' stuff back t' me farm an put it in me twilve silos. Thim I scoors th' country an' buys up 2013 head av cattle, wid th' money I gets from th' factory people, an' fattens thim up on th' poolp. Thim I ships thim back t' Chicago, after I'd fatten'd thim, an' I gets two toims as much as I pays for thim. 'Not countin' th' money I gets for th' bate an' th' cattle, I tell ye I made money th' next spring furnishin' arygatin' wather t' me nayburs from th' rizevoor I made out av th' hold th' bate made in th' groun'. I tell ye arygatin' is a success in Colorado. This year I be goin' to plant more bates. Come aroun' some time an' I'll tell ye how I onct lived in a wather-melon growed on me farm. 'Tis a fohne sthory."

To Rouse by Phonograph.

Clocks are now being made which instead of striking them, speak the hours through an ingenious application of the talking machine. The inventor has made clocks with speaking discs of various kinds to serve as alarms. You can be awakened by the vigorous crowing of a cock or the sound of a well-known voice. They are arranged to call out in various degree of modulation, some loud enough to rouse the soundest sleeper. As alarm clocks, they should in time supersede all others, for the discs can be changed as often as the fancy dictates, so that the sleeper will not become so familiar with the call as to continue his slumber, as often happens in the use of the ordinary clocks with bells.

THE ANGLE LAMP

is not an improvement on the old style lamp, but an entirely NEW METHOD of burning oil which has made common kerosene (or coal oil) the most satisfactory of all illuminants.

And when we say satisfactory we mean satisfactory—not an illuminant that merely gives a brilliant light, but one that combines brilliancy with soft, restful, pleasing quality; that is convenient as gas, safe as a tallow candle; and yet so economical to burn in a few months' use.

IT ACTUALLY PAYS FOR ITSELF

The ordinary lamp with the round wick, generally considered the cheapest of all lighting methods, burns but about 5 hours on a quart of oil, while The Angle Lamp burns a full 16 hours on the same quantity. This, even where oil is cheap, soon amounts to more than its entire original cost. But in another way it saves as much—perhaps more. Ordinary lamps must always be burned at full height, although on an average of two hours a night all that is really needed is a dim light ready to be turned up full when wanted. A gallon of oil a week absolutely wasted, simply because your lamps cannot be turned low without unbearable odor. All this is saved in The Angle Lamp, for whether burned at full height or turned low, it gives not the slightest trace of odor or smoke. Light, might be considered a luxury were it not for the wonderful economy which makes it an actual necessity. Write for our catalogue '15' fully explaining this new principle of oil lighting, and for our proposition to prove these statements by

30 DAYS' TRIAL

When such people as ex-President Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, and thousands of others, after trying The Angle Lamp, find it profitable to rip out gas and electric light fixtures, to throw away gasoline and acetylene outfits or ordinary lamps, it is surely worth your while to send a penny postal to find out about it.

Write for Catalogue '15' listing 32 varieties from \$1.50 up and our booklet, "Lighting and Common Sense," which gives you the benefit of our ten years of experience with all kinds of lighting methods.

THE ANGLE MANUFACTURING CO., 78-80 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK

BOYS.

THIS AIR RIFLE is 2 1/2 feet long, weighs 2 lbs., elegantly finished, steel barrel, all working parts nickel-plated, walnut stock, pistol grip, peep sights; used indoors or for killing small game; shoots BB shot and darts; most accurate rifle made. Send us your name and address for only 50 pieces of jewelry to sell at soc. each, return \$2.00 when sold and we will send this rifle at once and a supply of shot.

FREE

COLUMBIA NOVELTY CO., Dept. 12, East Boston, Mass.

Boys!

The Best and most Complete Outfit ever given

FREE!!

BASEBALL OUTFIT

SHIRT is American League pattern. Handsome gray flannel, extra good quality material, perfectly made, very full and long, sleeves loose at shoulders, button at wrists, extra button on collar; double neckband and shoulders. All sewing double seamed. **PANTS** very strong, padded or unpadded just as you prefer, large hip pocket, legs and seat full and shapely, silk elastic garter at knee, fly front. Will give satisfactory wear for years. **CAP**, Pittsburgh National shape, long double visor, made of best flannel, full lined and first-class in every way. Belt is made of strong webbing with patent clasp.

We Also Give a Catcher's Mitt ABSOLUTELY FREE

With the four-piece Outfit

For Selling Only 2 Dozen Pieces

of New Sew Art Jewelry, consisting of Gold-Plated Swirls (regular 25c goods), which you can sell at 10 cents each. Everyone will be glad to buy one or more. Send us your name and address; we will send you the jewelry and trust you with it until sold. When sold return our \$2.40 and we will send the complete outfit without the slightest delay. Remember we give you the complete outfit including the glove. Write today. Address

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Throw Away Your Bottles and Scales

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The Law of the Frontier

BY ARTHUR PATERSON

Calhoun, Lennox County, New Mexico was a town of one hundred and fifty people. This included the saloon keepers, of whom there were a score, the stock-raisers of the neighborhood numbering a dozen. These ranchmen, with one of the store-keepers, were the only inhabitants with much respectability, the bulk of the population being cow-boys, rough-riders, and their kindred.

Calhoun was a cattleman's town, and in this warm May weather Jephson's saloon bubbled over with cow-boys. They were a mixed lot, representative of the most part of every side of blackguardism. Here and there, however, you might find an American, and even more frequently an Englishman of good upbringing, who had drifted into the whirlpool of cow-punching as some men drift to before the mast, through inclination, possibly for a wild, unconventional existence. An Englishman, of the class, one May morning, swung himself out of his saddle at Jephson's saloon. He was the son of a manufacturer in Lancashire, England, and his brothers were being educated at the Army and the Church, while John Ogden, the eldest, twenty-one years old this day, was a wanderer on the western prairies, earning a living as a "cow-puncher."

John Ogden had done fairly well. He was not without self-control and was in a land where all men went out armed to the teeth, he had kept his temper so far, and had never been in serious trouble.

The bar was crowded at Jephson's day, and it was some minutes before John could get his drink. When served, he withdrew to a table and sipped at his whiskey slowly. He was very tired, having ridden forty miles that day and herded cattle most of the preceding night, so that he felt drowsy and languid. Near him were



JOHN FELT HOT IRON TOUCH THE BACK OF HIS NECK

Two saloon bums, their feet ornamenting the top of an unlighted stove, the swing-door of the saloon opened, and a man swaggered up to the bar. One of the bums pointed backwards with his thumb.

"That's him, Sammy—the new Sheriff." The other grinned.

"Judge Sanderbach's choice. Burt Lassiter is the biggest tough in town."

"Why—naturally, he's friend of the edge."

"You bet."

They both laughed, and then repeated into silence, while John looked curiously at the man who had aroused his comment. He was tall, broad and stout, with long heavy face, thick lips, and beetle brows. Coarseness and brutality were written in every line of that face, and his eyes small, restless, and near together, contained a sinister expression that made the Englishman frown involuntarily. The Sheriff did not notice Ogden. He was seeking for familiar faces.

The swing-door opened again to admit another man, who stood a moment looking about him, nervously flicking a rawhide against his boots and glancing doubtfully at the bar. He was a Mexican with the full dark eyes and graceful figure of a Spaniard and the coarse, immobile features of an Indian. His dress was a complete suit of grey buckskin, gaudily ornamented with beads, and deeply fringed. His sombrero, also new, was bound with a smart cord of yellow and green, and was tilted rakishly over his left ear. His boots were polished, his spurs silver-plated, of large size, and, being pendants of steel, jingled like bells as he walked. At the sight of the "greaser" there was a general growl of disgust among the cowboys, and had José Gallegos been a wise man he would have gone elsewhere to assuage his thirst and indulge his passion for gambling. But José was not wise, nor at the moment particularly sober. He had been left a small legacy, some six hundred dollars, and a portion of this was still burning his pocket. Work, therefore, was out of the question; drink and play with the white man

the crowd stared and swore softly with wonder, while the prescient bummer licked his lips.

Ogden knelt by the sheriff, unfastening the collar of his coat. His own position was now a very delicate one, and he knew it. If the Sheriff had paid, his adversary would pay with his life for the punishment he had inflicted. Apparently, however, the man had no friends, for not a soul except the landlord and John himself troubled to find out whether he was still alive.

Nothing, as it happened, was seriously wrong with Lassiter. He was "knocked out" and severely bruised and would be marked for weeks, but a stiff glass of brandy speedily revived him; and his shooting irons were removed from him. A few minutes later Ogden was remounting to continue his journey, with a pleased countenance and somewhat sore knuckles. As he swung into the saddle, he was accosted by the Mexican.

"Senor, where you vamous now?"

"Why?"

"You will never come near Calhoun City night time? No. That Sheriff kill you." John snarled.

"His funeral might come first. Still, you meant well. Thanks, my boy." He smiled, and with the impulse of a good natured man, extended his hand. "Adios amigo," he said.

The Mexican's face shone. "Ah, gracious Senor, I never forget."

A month later the spring round-up was over, and John Ogden was a free man, with \$100 in his pocket, preparing to take summer holiday. This he decided to spend in Calhoun City. The reason which drew him to Calhoun was one which he would not even own to himself—homesickness. The railroad had now reached the town, and it was said, had brought a cargo of people from the East decked out in the glories of civilized attire, and John longed to see anything that would remind him of old days. So to Calhoun he went straight away, and to Jephson's. There, on the second day, he met the Sheriff, and a pleased light came into Lassiter's crafty eyes as at the sight of something he had wished to see for a long time.

"Hev a drink," he said cordially. "My turn now. Order yourself."

Ogden did so, his right hand without easy grasp of his revolver. But no move was made against him, and after close observation of the man he came to the conclusion that none would be made. Burt Lassiter was a coward.

This matter cleared up, John settled down for a game of cards. He was generally a lucky player, but tonight everything went against him and he lost twenty-five dollars. This was bad, but what was worse was a suspicion that he had been cheated. He could not prove it, and he took his bad luck in silence, but such an experience is never conducive to sweet temper, and John, when he woke next morning, after a restless night, was in a very morose and uncharitable mood. What should he do? go for his mail? He strolled over to the post-office at once and asked for letters.

Slade, the postmaster, was sweeping out his room. He, too, was a queer-tempered man. A lean, wiry Yankee, with a wrinkled face like a monkey's and a high-pitched voice.

He took no notice of John's request, except to say sharply:

"Come in an hour."

Now considering the mail-bag was at that moment reposing on the counter at the back of the room, this was a little hard. John stood quite still for a minute, his wrath rising within him, then, without deigning to speak again, he strode to the bag and, breaking the seal, prepared to scatter its contents upon the counter. Before he could do it the postmaster flew at him like a wild cat, and snatched the bag from his hands.

"Ye cow-punching devil, you. If there was a shred of law in this God-forsaken place, I'd have ye arrested for robbing the United States mail. As it is, you'll—"

But he got no further, for John's temper had boiled over, and, catching the little man by the back of the neck, he shook him until he was black in the face, then tossed him like an empty sack to the other side of the room. Slade was up in a moment drawing a revolver, John did the same, more quickly, but he did not fire. The postmaster only carried a little nickel-plated pistol five inches long, a mere toy beside Ogden's great army Colt.

"Put it up," said John quietly. "This thing is not worth a life." He lowered his own pistol as he spoke, when from behind there came a sharp "ping" of a rifle bullet, and the postmaster staggered against the wall, falling upon his face dead. At the same instant John felt hot iron touch the back of his neck, and a voice, Burt Lassiter's said curtly:

"Hands up!"

(Continued next week.)

compactly built and very deep in the chest, a great contrast to the loose-limbed Lassiter. José casting his eye about for a way of escape, saw his opportunity, and dodged round the table, whereupon the Sheriff, who had rushed at him, collided violently with the Englishman.

When two bodies meet in such a manner it is usually the smaller one which suffers; but in this instance, to the astonishment of the cow-boys, the Sheriff staggered backwards while the smaller man stood like a rock.

"Where are you coming to?" drawled John, in the most disagreeable manner he could assume. "Are you drunk?"

"D-n you," spluttered the Sheriff, whose ribs had severely suffered by the scientific insertion between them of the point of John's elbow. "For two bits I'll drop ye, as I dropped the greaser!"

"Will you?" said the Englishman sneeringly, "then do it."

He changed his position, his chest expanded; he slightly raised his arm and advanced his left foot a few inches, balancing himself on the right.

"Sammy," whispered one of the bums to his friend, "two drinks to one on the cowboy."

"I'll take ye," was the gruff answer. "Burt will kill him."

"Done."

As the word was spoken, the Sheriff, seething in his wrath, bore down upon the Englishman like a three-decker on a gunboat. As he came he lunged at him heavily twice; but he beat the empty air. The first blow was parried skillfully, the second "slipped" and then Ogden, with every muscle braced, poured in a swift broadside. The first—a left hander—fell between the Sheriff's eyes, the second, immediately on top of it, came under his chin—a deadly blow in itself—the third crashed full upon the end of his nose, and the fourth, a vicious hammer, with the weight of limb and shoulder behind it, on the line of his jaw-bone just below the ear. Down went the big man an inert mass, bleeding and insensible, at which exploit

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Fra Elbertus, that interesting man whose picturesque haunt at East Aurora is a garden spot, has said that "Justice is a commodity and the price is high." Not so where Mrs. Ricker is concerned. The unfortunate man or woman who finds himself or herself in the prisoner's dock and calls for aid from this public spirited woman may pay if the money is there; if not, Mrs. Ricker sees the case through, goes on to the next one with never a thought of the unpaid justice bill.

In the long-fifty years during which Mrs. Ricker has worked un-



MARILLA RICKER

ceasingly for the acquittal or release of accused persons she has known every class of criminal from the murderer down to the tough brought up for petit larceny. She has known gamblers and thieves, great and small; women of the streets and men about town, but for all of these she has found place in her heart and her promise to "see them through" has done more for many a man and woman than the services of a hundred clergymen. Mrs. Ricker does not pray with her clients. She brings to bear that great common sense in which at that time sound argument rather than religious praying does more for the cause of a criminal in the dock and brings to the court's mind a clearer insight into the case right then before him.

Mrs. Ricker has a unique personality. She is tall, rather mannish, wears her iron grey hair short and by her ready wit, infectious laugh and clear insight makes everybody about her forget that she is a "woman lawyer."

Her permanent abode is Washington and in that city she has worked unceasingly for forty years. Publicans and sinners will go far out of their way to do a favor for Marilla Ricker, the one who of all in the vast army of wealthy women devotes her time and money toward freeing unfortunate. Mrs. Ricker believes in freedom. It makes no difference whether or not the person she is defending is guilty or innocent. She is working for his freedom and means to get it.

Elbert Hubbard, (Fra Elbertus) wrote of her recently: "Marilla! who is Marilla! I'll have to tell you—she is Marilla Ricker. Crank? I think so. Wheels? By all means. Bughouse? Beyond a doubt. Everybody who knows her loves her; those who do not love her do not know her. And there are plenty of people who do not know Marilla Ricker because their mental processes run on a totally different schedule from hers. They are not on her wire. I once heard her quote the prayer of St. Augustine: 'O God I thank Thee that thou hast seen fit not to allow me to be tempted this day beyond my strength to resist.' The life business of Marilla Ricker has been to be a friend to the friendless—to be a friend even to those who were not friends to themselves."

Beautiful Heads of Hair.

If beautiful hair were commonly seen, it is certain that poets would not go into ecstasies about it, but many a pretty face has a very meagre crown.

One most fortunate girl is Miss Edith Root, daughter of Secretary Root and it is strange that some enterprising maker of hair restorer has not tried to use her picture as an "after taking" testimonial.

Her dark brown locks are of a silky quality seldom seen in curly hair, and when loose reach within a foot of the ground. She usually wears her hair braided and wound closely around her head.

Some people contend that in arranging the hair a la mode, it is better to have meager strands rather than thick coils; women, however, still judge the "crowning glory" by quantity rather than quality.

Baroness von Sternburg has hair that many an actress has envied. It is Titian red, curly and abundant. She wears it in the low Greek coiffure, without adornment of any kind.

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DESTROYING GOPHERS.
Methods Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.
GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Pocket gophers would be most formidable animals were they enlarged to the size of the prehistoric dinosaur. Their teeth are huge in proportion to their heads and their bifurcated front claws are strong, sharp as eagle talons and extraordinarily long. The gopher however is a little animal; yet because of his abundance and exceeding industry, he becomes more than a nuisance—a menace in fact—to many farming communities.

Pocket gophers infest all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi, and parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Florida, Georgia, and the greater part of Mexico. All the species live underground in ramifying tunnels, and all bring to the surface quantities of earth, which is heaped up in the shape of mounds. The habits of these animals are everywhere much the same.

Throughout their range pocket gophers are very destructive to crops, much more so than moles. They eat the roots of fruit trees and in this way sometimes ruin whole orchards. They eat both root and tops of clover, alfalfa, grasses, grains, and vegetables, and are especially harmful to potatoes and other tuberous crops. In addition to all this, they throw up innumerable mounds of earth in meadows, pastures, and grain fields, which cover and destroy far more of the crop than is either eaten by the animals or killed



THE POCKET GOPHER.

By having the roots cut off. These mounds also prevent close mowing, so that much of the hay crop is lost, while the pebbles they contain often break or injure farm machinery. The loss due to gopher mounds in the clover and alfalfa fields in some of the Western states has been conservatively estimated at one-tenth of the entire crop. In many of the fertile valleys where gophers abound they are by far the most formidable of the farmer's animal enemies.

Pocket gophers may be destroyed by poison, by traps, and by the use of carbon bisulphid.

Poisoning Pocket Gophers.
Poisoning with strychnine is the most effective means known for killing these little animals, and as it involves the least expenditure of money and labor, the Biological Survey recommends it for general use. As a rodent poison to be used by farmers, strychnine has several advantages. Its action is sure, its deadly character is known to most persons, and its bitter taste is an additional safeguard against mistaking it for a harmless drug. Strychnine sulphate is the most convenient form of the poison, since it is freely soluble in hot water and in the natural juice of vegetables used as bait. To disguise its bitterness so that rodents may not be deterred from eating the baits, sugar is often employed, or the strychnine may be mixed with its own bulk of commercial saccharine. A sugar syrup poisoned with strychnine may be used with excellent results. It is prepared as follows:

Dissolve an ounce of strychnine sulphate in a pint of boiling water. Add a pint of thick sugar syrup, and stir thoroughly. The syrup is usually scented by adding a few drops of oil of anise, but this is not essential. If preserved in a closed vessel, the syrup will keep indefinitely.

The above quantity is sufficient to poison a half bushel of shelled corn or other grain (corn recommended), the cereal being steeped in hot water and allowed to soak over night. It is then drained and soaked for several hours in the poisoned syrup. Before using, corn meal may be added to take up the excess of moisture.

Dry crystals of strychnine also may be used. They are introduced by means of a knife, into small pieces of potato, carrot, or sweet potato, or into entire raisins or dried prunes. A single large crystal (or several small ones) is enough for each bait. Raisins are especially recommended because they are easily handled and contain enough sugar to disguise the bitterness of the poison.

The prepared baits are placed in the underground runways of the gophers and are conveniently handled with a spoon. A stout dibble is used to make holes into the runways. Having located the runways by use of the dibble, it is moved from side to side to make the soil firm about the hole, and then withdrawn. A piece of the poisoned potato or raisin or a teaspoonful of the poisoned corn is dropped into the hole which is left open. Some farmers prefer to cover the holes, but the experience of the Agriculture Department is against such practice.

By this method little labor is necessary, and the operator soon acquires skill in finding the runways. The bait should be placed in the main runways and not in the short laterals near the mounds. If placed in the laterals, the animals are likely to cover it with soil or throw it out without finding it. A skillful operator can go over 20 to 40 acres of badly infested land in a day, and if the work is carefully done at a time when the pocket gophers

are active, all the animals should be destroyed by the first application of the poison.

Trapping Pocket Gophers.
Trapping is a successful method when followed intelligently and persistently. It is especially adapted to small fields, orchards, and gardens, where only a few of the animals are present; but in the case of large areas that are badly infested, the method involves too much labor.

For trapping, an ordinary No. 0 steel trap may be employed but there are a number of special gopher traps on the market that are better adapted for general use.

In using the ordinary steel trap, the first step is to make an opening into the main tunnel. The trap should then be sunk so that the jaws are level with the bottom of the runway and lightly covered with green clover or alfalfa or grass, or even loose soil, care being taken that these do not clog under the pan, or trigger. No bait is required. The holes should be just large enough to receive the trap and should be covered so as almost to exclude the light.

Carbon Bisulphid.
Carbon bisulphid has been employed for killing pocket gophers, and under favorable conditions its use is recommended. If the burrows are extensive

or the soil dry, the gases are dissipated so rapidly that a large quantity of the liquid is required to kill the animals and the method becomes too expensive. If, however, the burrows are simple and the soil moist, bisulphid may be used successfully. For pocket gophers an ounce of the liquid for each burrow is sufficient. The carbon bisulphid is poured over a bunch of cotton, rags, or other waste material and this quickly pushed into the burrow, which should be closed at once.

Co-Operation Necessary.
Any farmer may readily rid his premises of gophers by the use of poison or traps. Unless, however, the entire community unites in active and intelligent co-operation on the destruction of the animals, the cleared area will be sooner or later invaded from neighboring premises, and the work of destruction must be repeated. Co-operation only will effect a radical cure. When

TYPHOID FEVER ON THE FARM.

C. J. Blanchard, U. S. Geological Survey.

"More than 40 per cent. of the farm wells so far examined in this State have been found to be polluted." This is a significant statement made by the director of a State Board of Health laboratory, in which several thousand well waters have been examined. It helps to explain why the death rate from typhoid fever is greater in the country than in the city.

It is a popular notion of city folk that a vacation in the country is a safeguard against all the diseases to which the flesh is heir; physicians recognize this when they send their patients away from the city. The country life is unquestionably the ideal one; the popular cry "back to nature" has a large measure of justification, yet there are thousands of people who return from such an outing consumed with typhoid fever. Why should this be true?

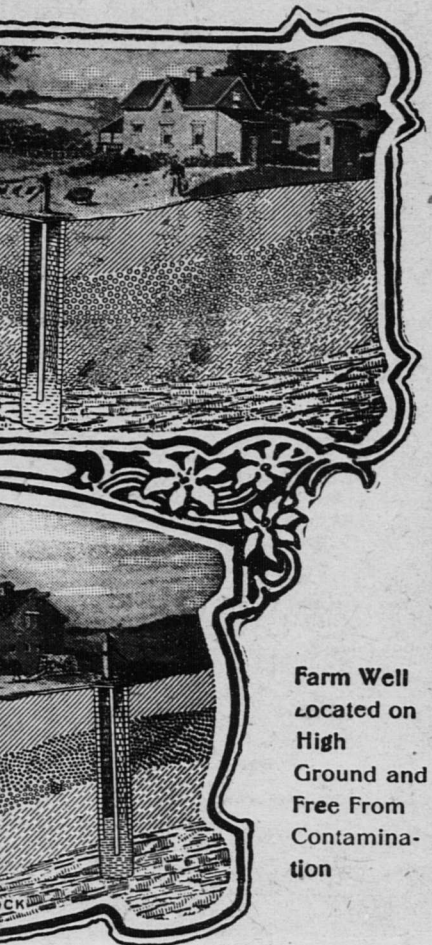
Typhoid an Index to Water Purity.

A century of experience has shown that the typhoid rate in any place is a good index of the purity of the water supply at that place. Therefore, when we find that the typhoid rate in the country is higher in the aggregate than in the city, it can be fairly assumed that country water supplies are not as safe as city supplies, and this in spite of the fact that many of our city waters are notoriously bad. The state, from which the above mentioned testimony comes is a typical one so far as its proportion of rural pollution is concerned and that there is no reason to believe that if the matter were investigated in other states, the conditions of farm wells would be in any degree superior.

In connection with its investigations of the character of water supplies, the United States Geological Survey has noted repeatedly that typhoid fever is continuously prevalent in many rural sections. In some cases this condition has been maintained for so many years that it is accepted by the communities as one of the ordinary incidents of life and becomes a matter of general comment only during periods of especial virulence. The facts are, that there are comparatively few farm wells located at points not subject to local contamination.

Farmer's Swear by Their Wells.

It is commonly observed that nearly every farmer believes in the purity of his well water, especially if the well has been in use for generations. The fact that his grandfather believed the water to be pure is sufficient evidence for him to defend the well, even though his family be devastated by typhoid fever. It is sometimes the case that a well is used even after its taste and odor ought to be sufficient to demonstrate that it is polluted. A notable instance occurred not long since, in which a certain farmer could not use the water from his well if it were drawn up by a pump, but if a



co-operative efforts for the extermination of gophers over a considerable area are attempted, careful attention must be given to waste lands along fences, streams, public highways, and railroads. Such places are favorite haunts of the animals, because in them are found loose, sandy soil, moisture, and succulent roots for food. It is from such resorts that adjoining farms are often restocked with pocket gophers.

There are 21,000 colored school teachers in the United States—7,700 men and 13,300 women.

Blind horses never err in choosing their diet when grazing. Their sense of smell guides them infallibly in the selection of food.

The caaba, or sacred stone of Mecca, is re-covered every year with damask sent by the Sultan or Khedive. A single covering has, on occasion, cost \$75,000.

The accompanying illustrations show safe and unsafe well locations. That showing the improper location is

thoroughly typical of conditions which may be found repeatedly in rural districts. It is probable that typhoid fever will prevail in the country as long as the habit is common of sinking a well in a convenient, rather than in a safe place.

Curing Persimmons.

From a report recently prepared by David G. Fairchild, an explorer of the Department of Agriculture, it appears that persimmons as they are eaten in Japan are as firm in texture as a Northern Spy apple, free from stringency, and of a delicious flavor. They are not allowed to ripen to the squishy consistency of the fruit as it is eaten in America. Investigations as to Japanese methods of curing persimmons show that the Japanese put the persimmons in sake (Japanese beer) casks as soon as the casks are emptied. The heads of these casks are immediately replaced and the package made air-tight. In from 5 to 15 days, according to weather conditions, the persimmons are cured and can be removed and marketed, keeping in a firm, edible condition for a long period.

Forcing Rhubarb.

Experiments have shown that the most satisfactory results in cultivating rhubarb, are attained by growing the roots from seed and forcing when the plants are one year old. Drying the roots has been found to have the same effect as freezing. Either drying or freezing serves the same purpose as a long rest, which is otherwise required, and the product is more vigorous.



FORCED AND UNFORCED RHUBARB

When thus grown in darkness the leaf blade is greatly reduced, the green color is wholly absent, the texture is more crisp and delicate, due to a lessened development of woody fiber, the skin is much thinner than when grown in light, the water content is increased 6 to 10 per cent., and the flavor is generally improved. Rhubarb thus grown commands a fancy price.

Strong Light Injurious to Plants.

Strong light has been found in some instances to hinder the growth of pollen tubes of plants. This is thought to be the reason why tomatoes and cucumbers do not bear fruit in mid-summer in Arizona. Strong direct sunlight in summer also prevents the plant leaves from assuming the usual green color. Thus, strawberry plants in Arizona are yellow for about three months in summer even when grown under shade of cheese cloth. When grown on the north side of a dense shade of sorghum or cotton the plants remain green and dense all summer and are probably the most vigorous in the garden.

Telephones in the Forests.

The usefulness of the telephone becomes more and more apparent as its territory of operation is extended into remote corners of the globe. Nowadays, the traveler in the heavily wooded sections of the north country is amazed when he sees how the march of progress has extended in the shape of telephones in the forest.

Useful as the telephone is in the city, where the steps it saves could sometimes be compensated for by the use of the automobile, the electric car, or the fast express, it is far more useful in the forest, where are none of these conveniences, and where the canoe or bateau is the common vehicle of travel. In logging operations the telephone now plays a most important part. The dams along the river are built not only to hold water against a time of drought but also to control the flood, so that the river flow may be properly regulated. To this end a considerable crew of men is kept at the dams all the time, to open or close the gates on short notice. Before the telephones came into use, instructions to the dam crew were conveyed up or down the river by relays of men, stationed at frequent intervals along the banks, and the message was shouted from one to another.

The telephone lines are being extended every year, and it will not be long before telephones are almost as common in the woods as they are in the city. Recently the telephone has been called into use to aid the wood wardens in fire fighting in the northern and western forests.

Fooled by Cleveland's Double.

A large man with an impassive face and bearing a striking resemblance to an ex-president of the United States walked into the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday evening and registered as follows on the hotel book:

"Grover Cleveland, Princeton, N. J."

Two or three bell boys fell over one another in an endeavor to pick up the guest's baggage and the clerk smiled hospitably and searched for his best room. This was a luxurious apartment with a double bath. The guest accepted it, took his key, and then, turning to the register scratched off his signature and wrote:

"F. L. MacElroy, Lafayette, Ind."

"Just a bet," he explained to the astonished clerk. "I manage to double my salary this way. I have tried it successfully on every hotel from New York to San Francisco. I'm a traveling man."

Mr. MacElroy secured a more modest apartment, after which he went out to collect his bet.

James Lick, founder of the great Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, not far from San Jose, California, was in early life a poor Pennsylvania Dutch piano-maker.

Because of the growing scarcity of good match timber, matches are being made in vast numbers of paper rolled spirally and dipped in wax or stearine.

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322 Bradford Building, 20 East 22d Street, New York City.

Items of Interest.

A man, to be perfectly proportioned, should weigh, stripped, 30 lbs. for every foot of his height.

Making rag dolls is an industry in which many women are employed. The doll is popular with children and sells well in department stores.

Great herds of elephants range the Abyssinian country drained by the Upper Nile. Menelik, the King of Abyssinia, recently sent President Roosevelt one of the longest elephant tusks in existence.

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